TRADE AND INDUSTRY

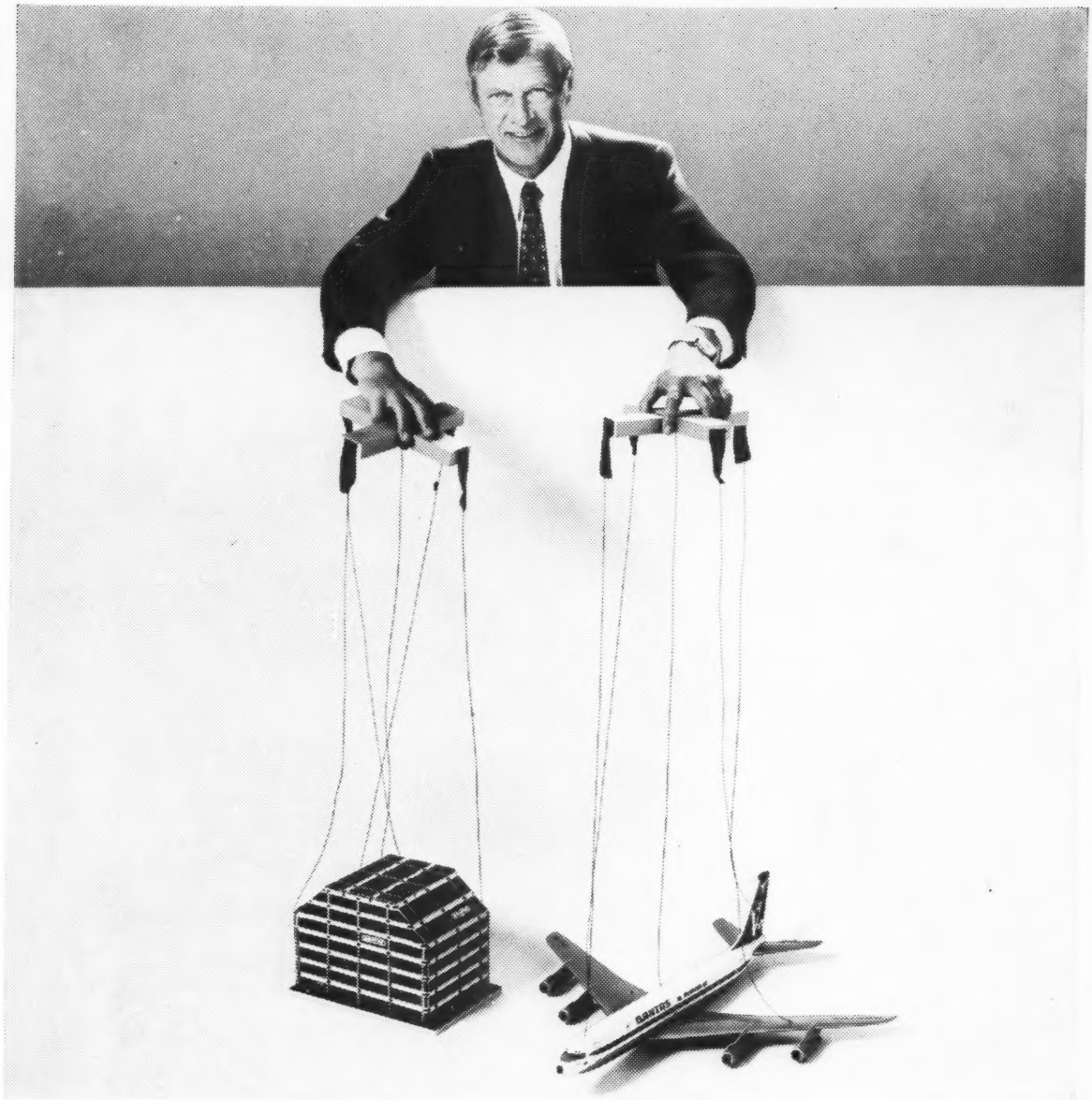
15 June 1972 Volume 7 No 11 10p

ECGD: its role in export finance; its organisation and status

European Communities Customs Procedures: Valuation of imported goods for customs purposes

Industry's investment intentions for 1972 and 1973; Capital expenditure and manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1972

Activity in the chemicals industry



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Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal and New Technology
Volume 7. No. 11. Pages 449 to 508. June 15, 1972. Price 10p. Net subscription, post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial address: Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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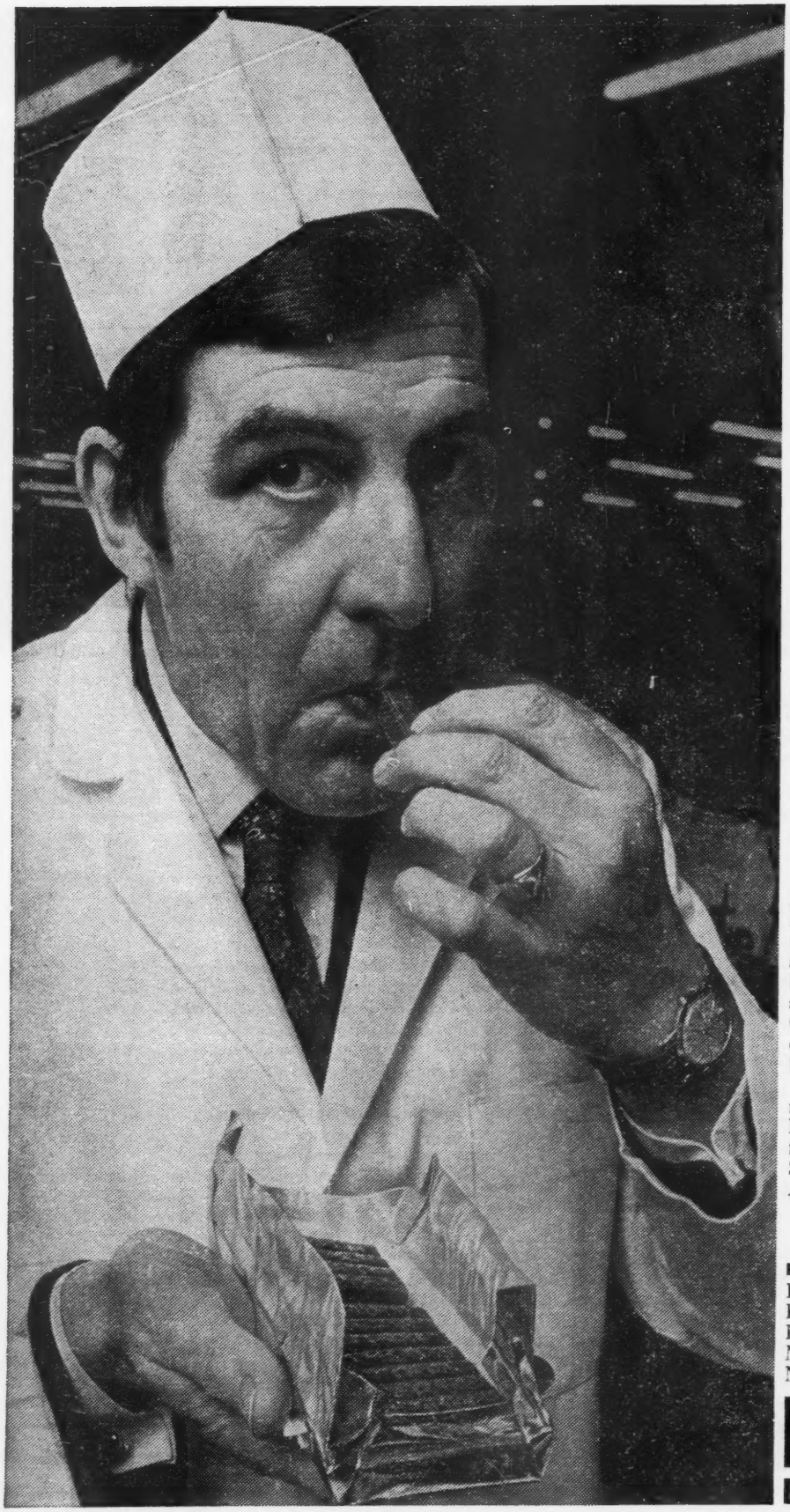

If the crunch comes, what protects the exporter?

'We've liberated the wafer,' says export manager Mr F.B.S. (left), and he has a fair enough claim. Before the war, the wafer biscuit was a Cinderella in the U.K. market. Today, stimulated by this young Glamorganshire-based company, the market is a large one. The company has built a thriving business, specialising in own-label brands and now expanding into the market for dietary biscuits.

More markets, more risks

Home growth has been paralleled with growth overseas. Export turnover has risen tenfold since 1960 to a current figure of around £700,000 as the company has penetrated into new markets in U.S.A., Europe and Japan.

More markets means more customers, and this in turn means greater risk of bad debts. Mr F.B.S. relies on ECGD insurance to protect his company for whenever this particular crunch comes.

He cites the hypermarket boom in Europe as a current potential danger: 'Everybody's building them, and some inevitably will bite the dust.'

Value for money

Mr F.B.S. rates his policy good value. ECGD insures against 90-95% of losses through bad debts, sterling shortage, war and other political risks. Premiums are low – averaging as little as 25p per £100 – and he saves money by using the ECGD Comprehensive bank guarantee which enables exporters to borrow from the banks at Bank Rate plus ½%.

ECGD could help your company cut risks, export more. Talk to your local ECGD Manager, or write for the free fully-explanatory booklet to Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL

Export Credits Guarantee Department:
London, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Crawley, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield.

ECGD

Export with an easy mind

CRC 123

The role of ECGD in export finance

By Robert Fell, CB, CBE, Secretary Export Credits Guarantee Department

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, writes . . .

Exporting is something that is done by industry, not by the Government. But where British exporters need to be financed, the Government has a part to play through ECGD. ECGD's facilities provide a base on which export finance can be brought forward, both for short term and long term credit sales.

On March 15 I announced an extension of these facilities to assist in the financing of exports on medium and long term credit. These new arrangements have been worked out between the Government and the clearing banks and are aimed at ensuring the continued availability of export finance at a competitive rate. The Government is now directly in the business of providing finance for exports. Under these new arrangements, exporters will be assured of finance at a rate which will, in future, be fixed by the Government while the Government and the banks will divide the burden of providing the money. In their turn, the banks will get a fair return on their share of lending.

At the same time, I announced a reduction in the rate of interest in medium and long term export credit to 6 per cent. This is a very attractive rate, but I cannot say how long it will last. I hope, therefore, that exporters and their overseas customers will take early advantage of it.

This is only one aspect, although a very important one, of the provision of finance for exports. The subject is of vital interest to all exporters, or would-be exporters, both large and small. I am, therefore, very pleased that *Trade and Industry* will be running a series of articles to explain the different ways in which export finance is made available.

ECGD started in business over 50 years ago and for the first 30 years of its life it concentrated on providing export credit insurance and nothing more. Although its insurance helped the exporter to raise export finance from his bank, this was by way of a fall-out from its main activities. In the 1950s buyers overseas started to demand more credit and it was natural for ECGD to develop its facilities to support British exporters and banks in providing the necessary finance. This aspect of ECGD's functions has expanded very rapidly and ECGD is now the axis round which export finance turns. We continue to carry out our original role of providing credit insurance, agreeing with the exporter the credit terms on which he sells, but we have now developed means of supporting export finance to an extent which goes well beyond that in other countries.

Some 90 per cent of British exports are sold on cash or credit terms up to six months. Many of these sales are financed for the exporter by a bank loan or overdraft. He can raise finance from his bank on the strength of the money due to him. The bank will, of course, take recourse to the exporter in the event of non-payment by his customer. If his export credit is insured by ECGD, he can assign his rights under his policy so that in the event of our paying out a claim his money is made over direct to the bank. In this way the exporter is able to offer 'gilt-edged' security to his bank.

Sophisticated facilities

ECGD has developed a range of sophisticated facilities under which we give direct guarantees to banks. Where the credit period is less than two years, there are two schemes: the open account Bank Guarantee and the bills or notes Bank Guarantee. Under the open account scheme (ie where the exporter is selling without using a bill of exchange), he can secure finance by showing his bank evidence of shipment. The bank then advances 90 per cent of the invoice value against a promissory note from the exporter and we guarantee to repay to the bank 100 per cent of any sums it advances. Under the bills or notes scheme the bank advances money against bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn on the importer and we again guarantee to repay the bank 100 per cent of any sums advanced. The bank is, therefore, at no risk and has no recourse to the exporter when the bills have been accepted by the buyer. Under either of these schemes, the bank advances money to the exporter at a special rate of interest of one-half per cent over Bank rate. The charge ECGD makes for these facilities is one-eighth per cent of an agreed annual credit ceiling.

Specific Bank Guarantees

Where the credit period is two years or over, ECGD offers Specific Bank Guarantees which are broadly similar in operation to the bills or notes scheme. A special fixed rate applies which at present stands at 6 per cent. ECGD makes a nominal charge for this facility.

Under each of these forms of bank guarantee, the bank will require no further security from the exporter so that his own assets are not tied up. ECGD will, however, need to have recourse to him to reclaim any sums we may be called upon to pay to the bank which may not be covered by the basic credit insurance policy.

These Bank Guarantees were originally introduced for large contracts but they have since been extended until they cover the

(continued on next page)

"I'd be sticking my neck out to give you export finance on a thing like that."

Once upon a time there was a capital goods manufacturer with a bright export idea and no finance to back it.

Enthusiastically he took his idea to his bank. Only the bank manager wasn't as enthusiastic as he was. Had he gone to Williams & Glyn's Bank his story might have had a happier ending. Like that of Edgar Pickering, Managing Director of Edgar Pickering (Blackburn) Ltd.

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Please contact me/send me details about your Export Finance Service.

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WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK

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ECGD AND EXPORT FINANCE

continued

full range of export business where any credit is given from, at one end, cash against the receipt of documents to long credit terms. The length of the credit period varies with the size of the contract and the nature of the goods, and this form of facility normally operates for credits of up to five years. Credits beyond this period can be agreed in order to match terms being offered by foreign competitors with official credit insurance support.

Buyer credit guarantees

These arrangements apply to credit from the supplier but ECGD has developed further facilities for buyer credit where a British bank directly finances the overseas buyer in order that he need not demand credit from the exporter. The same fixed rate of interest, at present 6 per cent, applies as for the Specific Bank Guarantee. The security for the loan is guaranteed by ECGD to the lending bank and the exporter receives payment on a cash basis.

Buyer Credit guarantees were originally introduced in 1961 for contracts over £2 million, but we have now brought the minimum down to £250,000. For large contracts of £2 million or over, ECGD has developed a special form of buyer credit known as the Financial Guarantee, In these cases we determine the length of credit, taking into account a reasonable pay-off period for the project itself. For some of the largest projects the terms can go up to 15 years, and, again, ECGD stands ready to match terms offered by foreign competitors with official support.

Guaranteed lines of credit

A further variation of our techniques, and one which we believe has much scope for further development, lies in guaranteeing lines of credit by British banks to overseas borrowers. These lines of credit can be used for the cash purchase of a range of goods—'shopping basket' credits—or they can be used to finance goods and plant for a particular project. We are already guaranteeing more than 50 lines of credit and we think this technique offers particular advantages both to overseas customers and to British exporters. Since the credit terms are laid down in advance according to the size of the individual contract values placed by the overseas borrower, they avoid the need to negotiate terms contract by contract. So far as the exporter is concerned, he is paid in cash and the administration of finance is simplified for all concerned. We are, therefore, constantly looking for suitable opportunities to extend this form of financing.

The amounts of business covered by ECGD under these various forms of facility are very considerable. We are, in fact, insuring credits on some £3,800 million worth of British exports every year, or over one-third of total British exports. £970 million was financed last year under our short and medium term Bank Guarantees, and a further £420 million was advanced under our Buyer Credit facilities and Financial Guarantees. Lines of Credit guaranteed by us total about £400 million. ECGD, therefore, performs a vital role in export financing.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*. (See page 497 of this issue.)

Refinance facilities for medium and long-term credit

We are now about to turn our attention to a new sphere. In the past our function has been to guarantee the banks when they have provided money. We are now moving into the field of providing refinance facilities for medium and long term credits. In the past the refinancing role has been undertaken by the Bank of England; ECGD will now replace the Bank in this field. The banks will continue to finance all guaranteed credit on these terms at fixed rates of interest, as they have in the past, but they will be refinanced by ECGD for any lending at this fixed rate beyond 18 per cent of their current account deposits. The Government will determine the fixed rate which will apply to exports, and the banks will receive a fair rate of return, calculated by reference to market rates, on their share of the lending.

These new arrangements are aimed at ensuring the continued availability of fixed rate finance for British exports on credit terms of two years or over. This scheme has proved of great benefit to our exporters in the past and I am sure that the continuation of the scheme and the new rate of 6 per cent which was announced by the Minister for Trade in March puts British exporters in a better competitive position and should open the door to valuable export opportunities. Obviously the exports which stand to gain most from the new rate are those sold on longer credit terms, by and large, the heavy end of industry—the manufacturers of process plant, the constructional industries and the capital goods industry in general. A good deal of this type of industry is concentrated in the development areas where new orders should be reflected in the employment figures, but I would hope that the opportunities of these changes will be felt more widely over the whole of the exporting industries.

Mr. R. Fell, secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, watching Mr. Tage Andersen, general manager of Den Danske Landmandsbank, sign a line of credit agreement in Copenhagen between Landmandsbanken and the Midland Bank, backed by an ECGD guarantee. Others in the picture are (left to right) Mr. Derrick Mellor, First Secretary (Commercial) and Mr. George Marshall, Counsellor (Commercial) of the British Embassy, and Mr. Torben Jantzen, chief foreign manager, Landmandsbanken.

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NEW ZEALAND

The news travels

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Could your export office be more efficient?

Export offices must be equipped to meet the challenges facing Britain's exporters in the 1970's. Is yours?

To help you meet these challenges the Department of Employment has set up a course in export office procedure for staff in exporting departments.

The course covers the procedure, documentation and particular problems associated with exporting—such as containerisation and their shipping forms.

The course also explains the basic principles of passing on information, thus helping those taking the course to implement export procedures within their own organisation.

All applicants should be experienced in clerical work.

Each course lasts five days, and the fee is £28 per place.

Courses are held regularly in England, Scotland and Wales and special arrangements can be made for companies or organizations in their own premises or at a local venue.

For further details and a list of courses already planned, please write to: The Senior Training Officer, (TE4), Department of Employment, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.E.1., or to any Regional Office of the Department.

DE Department of Employment

Organisation and status of ECGD: the Scholey Report

A SUMMARY of the report by Mr. David Scholey on his review of the Export Credits Guarantee Department has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (18p net). The principal recommendation, that ECGD should remain a separate executive agency within the Civil Service, having a special relationship with the Department of Trade and Industry and with the Treasury has, as the Minister for Trade announced on May 10, been accepted by the Government.

In presenting his report to the Minister Mr. Scholey wrote: 'The immediate impression of ECGD that we received from our discussions with the exporting community and those who service it, was of an organisation widely esteemed as offering a comprehensive range of services. Its range is probably wider than any other export credit insurer in Europe or perhaps in the world . . . In essence we have found a commercially-orientated government agency, enjoying a high reputation, and providing services of great benefit to our export trade and at no cost to the taxpayer.'

Speaking on the publication of the report Mr. Robert Fell, Secretary of ECGD, said that the summary report was being published because of the importance of ECGD's role in exports and because of the desirability of public discussions of various policy recommendations in the report before Ministers take decisions on them.

Included in these are the recommendation that the present 'admissibility' checks should be discontinued, so that there would be no complications over the inclusion of a non-UK element in British contracts and so that UK export houses should be encouraged to expand their trade in foreign goods between overseas countries; that under the Comprehensive policies discretionary limits should be increased substantially, and ECGD should, perhaps with certain exceptions, charge a fixed fee for each credit limit application; that holders of policies now eligible for brokerage, should be allowed the option of either nominating an external broker who would receive commission from ECGD or of claiming a discount, at rates that would not involve additional net cost; and that ECGD should further consider, in consultation with commercial insurers, the practicability of making available reinsurance of short-term political risks up to two years, thus

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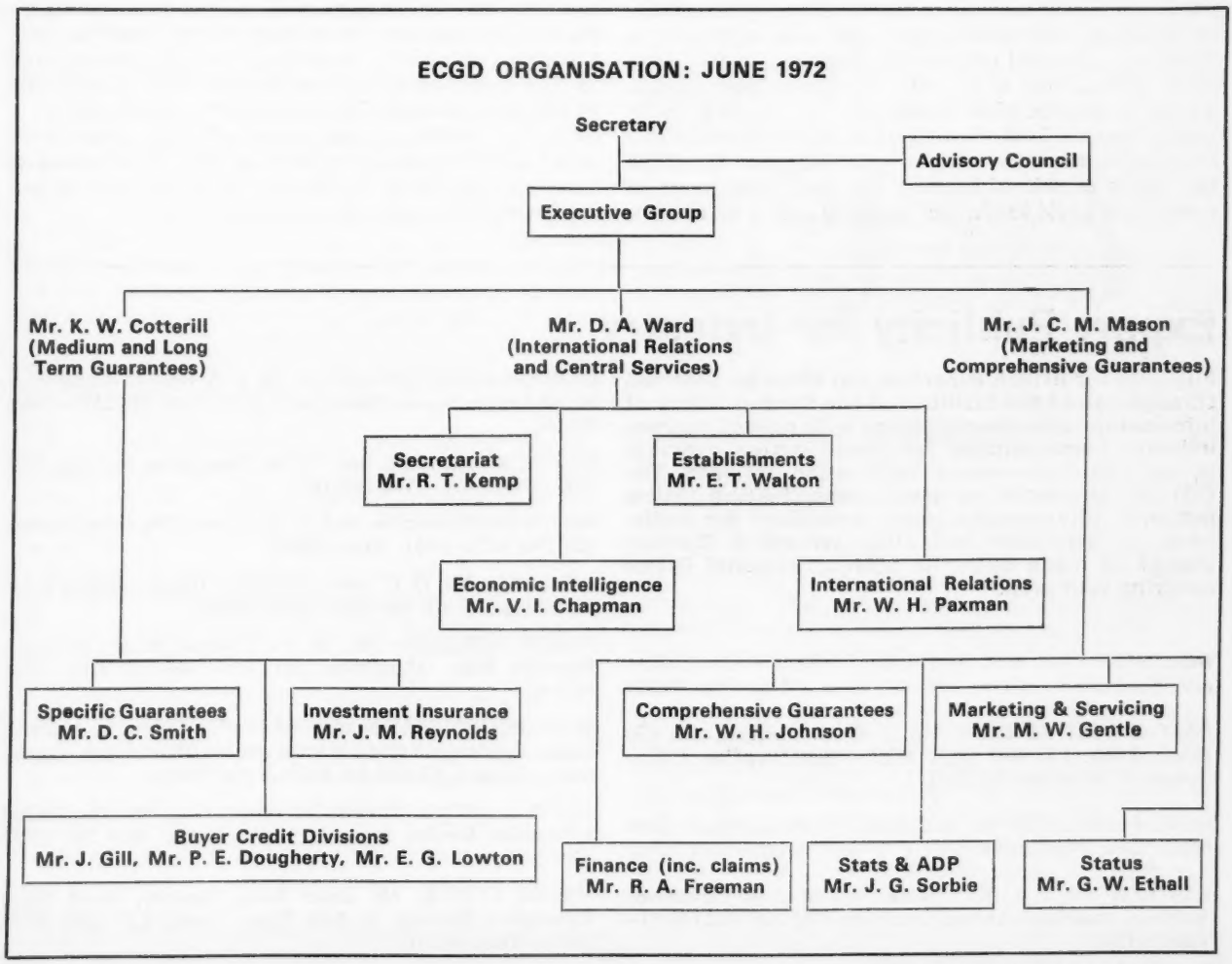

ECGD ORGANISATION: JUNE 1972
Secretary
Advisory Council
Executive Group
Mr. K. W. Cotterill (Medium and Long Term Guarantees)
Mr. D. A. Ward (International Relations and Central Services)
Mr. J. C. M. Mason (Marketing and Comprehensive Guarantees)
Secretariat Mr. R. T. Kemp
Establishments Mr. E. T. Walton
Economic Intelligence Mr. V. I. Chapman
International Relations Mr. W. H. Paxman
Specific Guarantees Mr. D. C. Smith
Investment Insurance Mr. J. M. Reynolds
Comprehensive Guarantees Mr. W. H. Johnson
Marketing & Servicing Mr. M. W. Gentle
Buyer Credit Divisions Mr. J. Gill, Mr. P. E. Dougherty, Mr. E. G. Lowton
Finance (inc. claims) Mr. R. A. Freeman
Stats & ADP Mr. J. G. Sorbie
Status Mr. G. W. Ethall

SCHOLEY REPORT ON ECGD

continued

facilitating an extension of private sector insurance of commercial risks.

Mr. Fell announced a restructuring of ECGD's internal organisation on lines recommended by the report and as 'the prelude to all these changes'. The policy of the Department is now directed by an Executive Group of the three Under-Secretaries and himself, served by a central Secretariat. Each Under-Secretary also has direction of an 'integrated group of activities'.

Mr. K. W. Cotterill will be responsible for the Medium and Long Term Guarantees Group, consisting of the Buyer Credit Divisions, Specific Guarantees Division, and Investment Insurance Division.

Mr. J. C. M. Mason (who has joined ECGD on secondment from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) will head the Marketing and Comprehensive Guarantees Group, including Comprehensive Guarantees Division, Marketing and Servicing Division, Status, Statistics and ADP, and Finance (including Claims).

The third group, under Mr. D. A. Ward, will cover 'International Relations and Central Services', and will contain Establishment Division, Economic Intelligence Division, and International Relations Division, in addition to providing the Secretariat for the Executive Group.

With these changes in the internal structure ECGD was ready for other changes resulting from the report, said Mr. Fell. 'Probably the most important change from the exporter's point of view is already under way, the reorganisation of our regional structure (Rec. 9). The object is to improve and extend the service which our local offices can provide; to have more senior staff directly available to exporters; and by decentralising day-to-day underwriting, claims and declarations work to improve the personal contact with exporters—to take some of the stuffiness out of it—and thus improve these services. To give an example, where Headquarters would now probably write a letter, the local office might just make a phone call to a known contact, or even arrange a visit.' The report recognised that offices capable of handling this much wider range of involvement would be of a size that would make it uneconomic for ECGD to maintain all the present 20 offices, and recommended (Para 16) 'that the work should be concentrated on substantially fewer offices'.

Inevitably the new larger offices will be farther from some policyholders than their existing local office. Surveys have however shown that—as part of the ECGD service—it is usually the ECGD manager who calls on the exporter, rather than the reverse; and with the improved road links and telecommunications 'I am confident that this is a small price to pay for the many improvements we shall introduce progressively as we exploit the potential of the larger offices.'

There were two points on this. First, when ECGD had completed this development it would have a work force in the regions more than double its present complement. Second, ECGD was predominantly moving its services nearer the exporter, because much of the decision-making would be moved from London to the new offices.

Present plans are to have three London offices (in place of the present four); to have other offices at Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol and Belfast; and to open a new office at Cambridge. Finding the necessary accommodation means that these changes will take some time to put into effect, and ECGD would of course keep policyholders fully informed.

When referring to the proposal that ECGD might reinsure the political risks of the private market, Mr. Fell said that he would like to take the opportunity of denying reports which had appeared in some papers suggesting that after January next exports to other member countries would no longer be regarded as exports and that ECGD would not be allowed to insure them. There was no truth in this, he said, though it was a possible development some years ahead. Admittedly there are no political risks in trading with these countries, but this has been true for many years. Exporters concentrating on these markets have been free to insure with the Trade Indemnity Company Limited if they so preferred and may continue to do so. This subject would no doubt form part of the general talks ECGD are to have with TIC on their future relationship.

Mr. Fell said that this was an unusually meaty report which gave ECGD a great deal to work on. He and his colleagues were most grateful to Mr. Scholey for all the care and perception which had gone into the report.

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (0532 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (0602 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (0223 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (0734 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (0272 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021 643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066—Telex 49327).

Valuation of imported goods for customs purposes

This is one of a series of articles on Customs aspects of accession to the European Communities. At this stage the views expressed must be considered to be provisional, depending in particular upon the enactment of the European Communities Bill at present before Parliament.

THE purpose of this article is to outline the changes which will be necessary in the United Kingdom customs valuation requirements from the date of our accession to the EEC.

The six original Members of the Community and the four new Member States are all parties to the Brussels Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, under which a common definition of value is prescribed. Both the present United Kingdom law and EEC Regulations on customs valuation therefore reflect that definition, and the only changes which will be necessary when the EEC Regulations become applicable here will be on relatively minor points of interpretation or practical application. The changes which will in practice affect imported goods are set out below.

Place of valuation

Except for trade during the transitional period within the Community, to which present United Kingdom practice will continue to apply unaltered, goods will have to be valued as if delivered at the place of introduction into the customs territory of the Community. All costs, charges and expenses incidental to the delivery of the goods at that place will form part of the value for duty, but charges incurred after that point, notably the cost of transport within the Community, may be excluded. Where goods are carried by sea the place of introduction into the customs territory of the Community will be the port of discharge or the port of transhipment provided in the latter case that transhipment has been certified by the customs at that port.

Where goods are carried by rail or road, however, the place of introduction will be the place of the first customs office which means that virtually all expenses relative to freight, etc. after crossing the Community border will be excluded from the value for duty.

Similarly for goods imported by air freight, the place of introduction will be where the frontier of the customs territory of the Community is crossed. The Community Regulations will include a list showing, for each of the principal airports of arrival in the Community, the percentage of the air freight charge, from each of the principal airports of departure outside the Community, to be included in the value for duty. For airports not shown on the list, the percentage appropriate to the nearest listed airport will have to be used. (It should be noted that these arrangements will not apply, during the transitional period, to trade within the Community, for which the full air freight charge to the airport of first arrival in the United Kingdom will continue to be included in the value for duty.)

If goods are introduced into Community territory and then carried direct to another part of the Community territory by sea, or via Austria or Switzerland, they will be valued as at the first place of introduction.

Costs incidental to delivery

Unloading charges, landing charges and port dues, etc. will no longer have to be included in the value for duty, unless they are already covered in the freight charge.

Time limit for acceptance of contract prices

At present, when goods are imported under a contract of sale negotiated under open market conditions between buyer and seller independent of each other, their value is normally taken to be the contract price adjusted as necessary to take account of any other costs, charges and expenses incurred in connection with the goods or their delivery to the place of valuation. The Community rules make similar provisions, but acceptance of the contract price will be conditional on the contract being made not more than six months before the time the goods are entered for home use. Exceptions will however be made for specified goods which are usually sold with a delivery period of up to 24 months, for goods which are manufactured to order and delivered within the agreed period, and for goods delayed by exceptional circumstances. There will be provision for the time tolerance to be suspended by legislation in a period of abnormal price fluctuation. Form C105 will be amended to include a declaration of the date of contract or order.

Conversion of foreign currency amounts

For converting to sterling an amount expressed in foreign currency the rate of exchange to be used must correspond to the par rate declared to and recognised by the International Monetary Fund, unless variations in the value of that currency exceed the limits fixed by the rules of the Fund. Where there are such variations, or no par value is recognised by the Fund, the last recorded market selling rate will be used.

Discounts

Discount for payment in advance of the despatch of goods will be includible in their dutiable value, and where no discount is granted by the seller for such payments the EEC Regulations provide for a compensatory notional addition to arrive at the cash price unless it can be shown that the price paid corresponds to the cash price for the goods.

(continued on next page)

Standard average values

The Regulations provide for the establishment of standard average values as the value for duty of certain goods and this provision has so far been applied to certain citrus fruits. Customs administrations have to supply to Brussels at fortnightly intervals a price, calculated from the average selling price to wholesalers in the markets in their country for each variety of fruit in question. From all these prices a weighted average for the whole Community will be calculated which will then be advised to individual Member Countries as the value for duty for the next fortnightly period. In this system there will be no need to release goods on payment of deposit pending production of account sales.

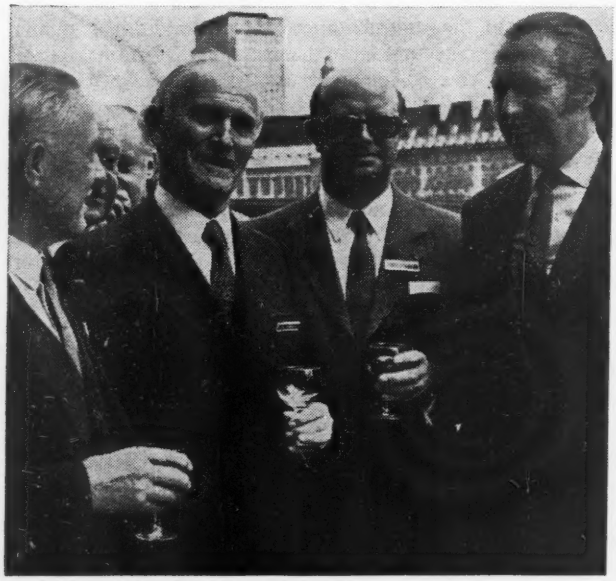
For further information, please contact HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (Tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 3055).

Official appointment

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments.

Mr. W. Smart, of Stocksfield as a part-time member of the North Eastern Electricity Board.

Mr. A. Plumpton to be deputy chairman of the London Electricity Board from June 19, 1972. He succeeds Mr. G. T. Shepherd, who became chairman of the Midlands Electricity Board on April 1, 1972.



Industrialists from small firms in France met representatives of the Confederation of British Industry Smaller Firms' Council last week: discussions included the effects of the EEC on small firms and the experience of the French with value added tax, public contracts and intra-Community trade. The pictures was taken before a luncheon at the House arranged by Mr. Tom Normanton, MP, who is a member of the CBI Smaller Firms' Council. The director of the council, Mr. Harry Gray (left) is seen with Monsieur Hoguet, chairman of the smaller firms' group in the French Chamber of Deputies; Monsieur Drumm, president of the Union for International Action of the General Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Firms, and Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, who has special responsibility for small firms.

Northern Ireland: Financial arrangements and legislation

THE financial arrangements for Northern Ireland are described in a White Paper ('Northern Ireland: Financial Arrangements and Legislation' (Command 4998). HMSO price 10½p) published on June 5. The White Paper also provides background information on the current financial situation for the legislation which—following the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972—will be considered at Westminster.

Northern Ireland has its own Exchequer out of which most of its domestic activities are financed. It is funded mainly by a transfer from the Consolidated Fund in respect of revenue raised from Northern Ireland residents by United Kingdom Departments. Token deductions are made in respect of the services provided by the United Kingdom Government, eg defence, external services and servicing of the National Debt. It also receives directly revenue from taxes such as betting duties, selective employment tax and motor vehicle duties which have been determined by Stormont.

The general principle underlying the financial arrangements has been that Northern Ireland should have parity of services and taxation with Great Britain. But equal tax rates produce lower revenue per head than in the rest of the United Kingdom and it has been necessary to supplement revenue in order that Northern Ireland Government can provide the same standard of services as apply in the rest of the United Kingdom. The special payments are expected to be about £133 million in 1972-73 and are described in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the White Paper.

Increases in expenditure and reductions in tax rates have made it clear that further means of supplementing Northern Ireland's revenue are necessary and the Government are considering this question.

The part of the White Paper dealing with current financial developments summarises Northern Ireland's revenue and expenditure in 1971-72 and describes the budgetary position for 1972-73.

The Estimates prepared by the former Government of Northern Ireland total nearly £418 million or £32.3 million more than the actual expenditure last year. It is expected that substantial additional requirements will arise during the year from public service pay awards and from new measures to counter the effect of civil disturbances and to assist the economy. Two such measures have already been made public; help for the Belfast shipyard and a scheme of assistance towards the rates of certain city-centre businesses where trade has suffered especially from violence and the threat of violence.

After the proposed changes in transferred taxes (paragraphs 26-30) which follow the changes being introduced in Great Britain the expected gap between revenue and expenditure, as customarily assessed, (£26 million) has been bridged by assuming the use of credits stored in Northern Ireland's capital purposes fund and by borrowing for capital purposes.

Apart from the additional borrowing requirement referred to above, Northern Ireland expects to borrow about £87 million from the National Loans Fund in 1972-73 mainly for on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.

The White Paper emphasises that Northern Ireland savings securities will continue to be issued to encourage small savings and that their security is not reduced by 'direct rule.'

Finally, the Government has given an assurance that it will continue to act as a lender of last resort for local authorities.

Plastic factory re-opens in Northern Ireland

THE Bangor Co Down factory, closed a few weeks ago by Ulster Plastics Ltd, is to be re-opened, the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce announced on June 8.

In a joint venture two Northern Ireland companies, W H Martin Plastics Ltd and Martin and Rainey Ltd, are to take over the Bangor factory and most of its equipment for re-opening. The employment potential of this new venture which will also be in the plastics field is quite substantial for the Bangor area although in the initial stages the job content will be modest. However when the project fully matures it is hoped that there will be jobs for over 80 people, most of them men. The timetable for this employment level is planned for over the next two to three years.

Mr. Davies speaks of Japan's urgent responsibilities and new opportunities in international trade

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, speaking at the Nihon Kisha Club (Japan Press Club) in Tokyo on June 1, said: 'Looking back over the past 25 years those who saw clearest in matters of world trade were the protagonists of multilateralism. The instigators of GATT and IMF proved to be not visionaries but realists. The elimination of the barriers to trade—fiscal, physical and monetary—has certainly constituted the great achievement of our generation. Statistics related back to 1946 can be misleading but since 1953 the series is consistent and impressive—trade of the Western World up by 372 per cent; Japan's by 1,415 per cent; Britain's by 203 per cent. The buoyancy of world trade has been the force underpinning us all through the turbulent years of our generation. To the developed and industrialised races it has been the lubricant of social change; to the state-trading countries it has been the link with us which has survived confrontations and animosities; to the third world it has meant the difference between catastrophic deterioration and painfully holding their own.

'Now we are all at the crossroads again. That we should be so is no criticism of the architects of multilateralism—indeed it is to their credit that they saw us through a generation of such momentous change. The truth is that we have all been taking up the slack that multilateral trading and settlement allowed but now the system is becoming tense all over. America has no longer the apparently bottomless pocket of Fort Knox. Both America and Europe—including us in Britain—have reached critical situations in the relationships between technology and employment. You here in Japan have become geared inexorably to a sustained rate of growth of output and find persistent under-production unendurable. As in the world of trade so in that of international investment. Tensions have been building up—some directed against the emotional concept of industrial colonialism; others against unjustified restrictions of inward investment flows. The reactions against injustices, illusory or real, are beginning to be more prevalent than are those to the opportunities of the international market. The clamour of charity beginning at home is becoming more strident.

'And yet surely the experience of the past generation includes nothing which would counsel us to move back from the multilateral principle. Indeed as I have said it is surely the great success story of our generation and equally surely must be persisted in and reinforced and reinvigorated. The harsh truth is that if that is to happen it will require a concerted effort of all the great trading nations, coupled with a large measure of self-restraint. For any of us to go pressing on in the belief that there is still plenty of slack in the international market and that we can heave away on it regardless is to make the most colossal error. The warning signal was fired in Washington last August and it has gone on reverberating around the world ever since.

'All seem agreed that 1973 is likely to prove a year of great importance in this field. By that time the European Community will have taken a major step forward and uncertainties about its future size and nature will have been dissipated. By that time some of the political question marks in many parts of the world—not least in the USA—will be resolved. By that time my statisticians tell me world trade is likely to be moving ahead at an accelerated rate. There appear to be few dissentients to the belief that 1973 should be grasped as a year of re-birth of the multilateral dynamic—perhaps in a new form; perhaps of a more complex kind; perhaps of a more sophisticated one.

'What preoccupies me is the fear that before we get to the point

(*continued on next page*)

Secretary of State's visit to Japan

The United Kingdom Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Mr. John Davies, visited Tokyo as the guest of the Japanese Government.

The Ministers affirmed the mutual interest of Japan and the United Kingdom in eliminating barriers to the free exchange of goods and services which might hinder the growth of world trade. They saw important opportunities in the fresh round of multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT, which they looked forward to seeing open next year.

The Ministers agreed on the desirability of a more balanced expansion of trade and on the encouragement of the flow of investment between the two countries. Mr. Davies welcomed the intentions of the Japanese Government to implement a number of measures set out in their seven-point programme and expressed appreciation of their value. Meanwhile the Ministers were concerned that, in the short term, confidence in the possibility of such an expansion should not be weakened by difficulties arising from the marketing of particular products. They discussed steps to ensure more stable trading conditions and agreed that their officials should report to them jointly early in September on the progress achieved in implementing them.

The Secretary of State with Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Foreign Minister of Japan, at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo.

MR. DAVIES ON JAPAN
continued

of discussing a new dimension in world trading relationships, the potential for agreement may have been damaged by intervening dissension. It is no use concealing that as the Minister responsible for Trade in Britain I am assailed almost daily with representations and complaints about the trading practices of other countries. I am continually asked to introduce restrictions of one kind or another to restrain those practices as far as the British market is concerned. I have no vestige of doubt that my equivalents in many countries of the world are subject to no less a degree of pressure—indeed I am regularly informed that that is the case. I must say that I believe there to be a real risk that the weight of such complaints may grow to an extent which is politically irresistible. If it were so then the whole prospect of maintaining—let alone expanding—trading liberalisation next year would seem to me very much at risk. No country is utterly blameless in this respect and it requires each of us to examine our own activities with a critical eye.

'And now I must particularise.

'It would be short-sighted not to recognise the expansionist force in international trade of Japan's growth; we must acknowledge her challenge has probably brought some comparatively sophisticated consumer goods within reach of the man in the street decades sooner than might otherwise have been the case; her research scientists and technologists are contributing some of the most exciting papers to international debate and joint progress; her pioneering ventures into automation even of heavy industries like shipbuilding are astonishing pointers to the economic use of productive resources.

'But the very pace and scale of this growth has created both opportunities and problems for both Japan and her trading partners.

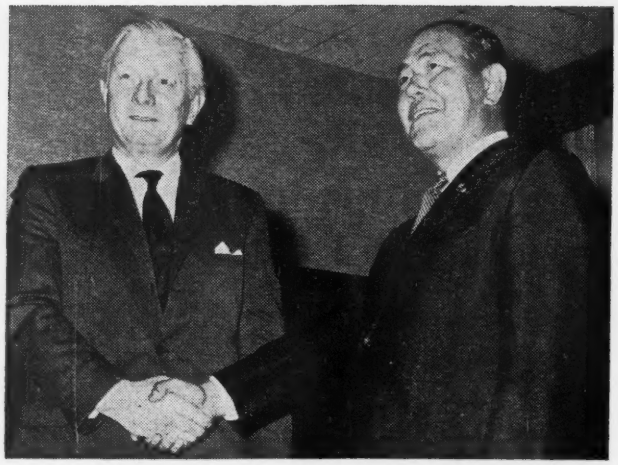
'It must remain our long-term objective to let the mechanisms of international trade secure the efficient use of the world's resources. As anything more than a temporary device, voluntary restraints/import quotas interrupt the operation of this mechanism. Even the implications of producers cartels need pondering carefully.

'But whatever our long-term desiderata, we have to be realists and remember that in the short term business confidence is a highly sensitive phenomenon. If stable trading conditions are shaken by a sudden hurricane of competition into a market—even along a narrow path—that confidence can be swept away. Failure of such confidence occasions abuse to the lives of countless workers and their families. No responsible government can ignore this.

'In the long run, world prosperity demands efficient location of its manufacturing and agricultural production: the unhampered flow of international trade enforces this. But also in the long run even that prosperity must suffer if confidence is seriously injured. It is then that anxieties force nations, who should be working as trading partners, into injurious measures of self-defence.

'I trust therefore that Japan is already working on ways and means of tackling the problem with that quality of constructive ingenuity which has characterised the astonishing turn round in her post-war economy and which now befits her international stature. By this I do not mean just the local task of devising short-term measures of orderly marketing of, let us say, domestic electric apparatus. We appreciate the realism which has prompted the debate in informed circles here about these questions. We trust that Japanese government and business will be ready to respond promptly to critical situations which arise in this and other sectors. But the need is for more fundamental adjustment than this. Japan's trading partners need her active help in thinking out together what should be done.

'One of the crucial contributions which Japan can make to maintaining the flow of international trade and breaking down restrictionist attitudes is here on her front door step. I should not conceal from you that one source of tension is that British manufacturing industry compares to its own disadvantage the open nature of the British market with what it sees as the curiously limited nature of opportunity here in Japan. I am not only referring to the remaining quota controls nor to some distressingly high duties which remain in the Japanese tariff. I am even more concerned with the disparities which present themselves, for example, if we examine the relative statistics of personal consumer spending (50 per cent of GNP in Japan; 60 per cent in advanced Western countries). Nor can I get away from the contrast which is apparent once it is understood how the structure of the British distribution system stimulates world-wide search for cheap supplies compared with the rigidities of the traditional Japanese structure and once one perceives the excessive mark up between import and retail price which follows. Again I have constantly drawn to my attention the very light British control of inward investment and the cautious, off-putting, regulations still in force in Japan. Against these contrasts you will forgive us if we speculate what you are going to do with it, if you end the year (as is predicted) with a reserve of more than $20 billion.



The Secretary of State with Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, at the MITI office in Tokyo.

'I am conscious of lively and sophisticated debate in Japan on all these issues. I am aware there is a ferment of suggestions on the spot for shifting the emphasis from a high growth to a high welfare economy—for lower interest rates and generous fiscal measures; for increases in the social security programme and more public expenditure on roads and housing; to promote anti-pollution measures and regional restructuring; and an adjustment out of less sophisticated industries; and increasing aid to the third world. It would be imprudent for an outsider to offer suggestions even if you needed them. Not least I am conscious that you have your own problems of inflation, of industrial debt burden, and of social concern. Moreover I do not forget that Japan has its own ways of resolving debate. I only beg that you do not take too long. The outside world is waiting with increasing anxiety.

'I repeat we are standing at a crossroads. In accepting that the quality of the problems before us is changing and in joining with her partners to find something more than palliatives, Japan not only has urgent responsibilities she has new opportunities.'

Mr. Chataway sees UK paper and board industry deputation

A DEPUTATION of Members of Parliament led by Mr. Peter Trew, called on Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development on June 8, to discuss problems facing the UK paper and board industry.

The deputation expressed concern about the principal effects on the industry of the current negotiations between the Community and the non-candidate EFTA countries. In particular, they referred to the external tariff levels to be applied by the enlarged Community against the non-candidate countries. The deputation also referred to the proposals for national duty-free quotas in the paper sector.

In reply the Minister reassured the deputation that the Government attached great importance to achieving parity of tariff treatment with present members of the EEC by July 1977, by which time the UK will be in a full customs union with the other members of the Community.

On the question of duty-free quotas the Minister explained that the present negotiating mandate for the Commission empowers the acceding countries to open duty-free quotas in the paper sector. The Minister went on to explain that the exact details of these quotas have still to be worked out and that he had taken note of the views of the UK paper and board industry as well as the needs of consumer interests.

Mr. Cranley Onslow inspects security measures at Heathrow Airport

MR. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, visited Heathrow on June 8 to inspect the security measures at the airport and to discuss the precautions being taken with airline security experts and with senior officers in the British Airports Authority Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police.

During the course of his visit, Mr. Onslow saw the measures being applied to BOAC and El Al flights to and from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Onslow was impressed with the way in which the precautions are being implemented and the co-operation and response which was forthcoming from the passengers to whom he spoke.

Note

The arrangements for ensuring a proper level of security are kept under continuing review through the National Aviation Security Committee and by the airport security committees which have been set up at all principal civil airports.

Merchant Navy always in the front line

—Mr. Michael Noble

'THE Merchant Navy is always in the front line, many of us here, today recall only too well—some from personal experience—what this implied in time of war', said Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade speaking on June 7 at the annual general meeting of the Merchant Navy Welfare Board.

'The contribution of the Merchant Navy then was second to none. In time of peace, too, the consideration of an efficient and well-run Merchant Navy is of immense importance to the economic well-being of our country. Moreover, however stringent the safety precautions we apply to our ships and the standards of training and certification of the officers and crews, seafarers inevitably face perils of a quite different order than normal occupational risks. The tragic loss of life in the *Royston Grange* disaster is still fresh in our minds. But apart from hazards, there is the deprivation of home life and home comforts which seafarers are expected to accept as a matter of course—though those who love the sea will acknowledge that there are some advantages to set against the disadvantages.

'Her Majesty's Government and Parliament have a continuing record of introducing improvements by statute in the conditions of service and well-being of seamen. What has been described as a new charter for seafarers is being developed in the form of regulations which are being made under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1970. Such measures and their enforcement are important but they do not provide the whole answer. It is still vitally important to the morale of those at sea that suitable amenities by way of accommodation and recreational facilities should also be there when they reach port. This is where the efforts of the Merchant Navy Welfare Board, combined with the work undertaken in co-operation with the voluntary welfare societies, have proved to be so very valuable.

'It would be wrong however to let this occasion pass without commenting on the splendid work being done, quietly but effectively, by those voluntary organisations which concentrate their efforts on taking care of individual seamen and their families when they find themselves in any kind of difficulty or trouble.

'We in the Department of Trade and Industry greatly value the work which is done to provide the wide variety of welfare facilities which are described in the Annual Report, work which is, I believe, largely responsible for the high esteem in which the United Kingdom is held internationally in the field of seafarers' welfare. The problem of providing welfare facilities for seafarers is naturally an international one and it has received much attention by the International Labour Organisation. It has, for example, led to greater emphasis being placed in particular on the importance and advantages of international co-operation in the provision of the amenities for seafarers, particularly in internationally frequented ports.

'Indeed the record of the UK in seafarers' welfare is one of which we can be justly proud. Seafaring has for centuries been basic to the tradition and heritage of our country. Over the years, many voluntary bodies have been formed to improve the welfare of our Merchant Navy: one only has to read your Annual Report to see how many such bodies receive your grants and even this list of bodies is not comprehensive. It is important that these voluntary funds and efforts are directed into the most productive channels. Your Board plays an invaluable part in doing this and ensuring full co-operation among the various voluntary bodies.'

Aircraft collision at Hamble: review board appointed

A REVIEW has been sought of certain aspects of the accident investigation report concerning the collision between two Piper Cherokee aircraft, G-AVBD and G-AVBI, at Hamble on February 27, 1970. The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. R. M. Yorke, QC, as a Review Board to undertake the review with Captain R. R. Critchley as his Technical Assessor. The time and place for the hearing will be announced later. Any further information may be obtained from the Treasury Solicitor, 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London SW1.

Coal research, electricity generation and atomic energy establishments were seen by Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, in a recent two-day visit to the south-west. Left: Mr. Emery with Mr. J. Owen, deputy director of the Coal Research Establishment, Cheltenham. Centre: At Berkeley nuclear power station, Mr. Emery is seen with Mr. V. Brown, station superintendent, and Mr. G. N. Stone, director of planning, Central Electricity Generating Board, South Western Region. Mr. Emery also visited the CEGB nuclear research laboratory at Berkeley. Right: At the Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, Dorset, Mr. Emery is pictured with Mr. G. L. Shires, head of the heat transfer laboratory.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the UK demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 29.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.07	3-Nitrophenol	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	12709
29.16	*tri*Sodium (±)-*iso*citrate	tri-Sodium (±) iso citrate	December 31, 1972	13932
29.25	1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin	as in previous column	September 1, 1972	13922
	Diphenamid	as in previous column	December 31,	12704
29.34	2-Chloroethylphosphonic acid	(2-Chloroethyl) phosphonic acid	December 31, 1972	13926
29.35	Imidazolidin-2-one	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13921
	1-Methylimidazole	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13927
	Oxazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one	December 31, 1972	12723
29.38	Sodium ascorbate	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13929
81.04	Titanium alloy containing not less than 5 per cent nor more than 7 per cent aluminium, not less than 3 per cent nor more than 5 per cent vanadium as the major alloying elements being in the form of blooms not less than 152 centimetres no more than 191 centimetres in length, not less than 38 centimetres nor more than 41 centimetres in width and not less than 30 centimetres nor more than 36 centimetres in thickness	Titanium alloy roll-cogged blooms	October 31, 1972	12698

NOTE: Revised definition.
Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for hot rolled seamless circular steel tubes (73.19) has been revised as follows:
Hot rolled seamless circular steel tubes of an outside diameter of not less than 49.5 centimetres and not more than 62.25 centimetres, and of a wall thickness of not less than 8.3 millimetres and not more than 17.9 millimetres.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 4) Order 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 4) Order 1972.

This Order provides that the goods listed in the Schedule shall be temporarily exempt from import duty until January 1, 1973 or in the case of certain items, until such earlier day as is specified.

The Order came into operation on June 1, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 775.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 5p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 7½p).

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 5) Order 1972.

This Order provides for the temporary exemption from import duty, until the beginning of July 16, 1972, of fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal.

The Order came into operation on June 7, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 849.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 5½p).

Mr. Jerzy Olszewski (right), Polish Minister for the Chemical Industry, is seen at the DTI last week with Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, at whose invitation representatives of the Polish chemical and petrochemical industries paid a five-day visit to Britain. These industries are being given priority in Poland's current five-year plan.

Mr. Khaled Al Adsani, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Kuwait, is seen with Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, when he visited the Department of Trade and Industry last week for informal talks with Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. Mr. Al Adsani was in Britain for a week as guest of the Government. He was entertained by the Committee for Middle East Trade, the Middle East Association, the British Bank of the Middle East and the Kuwait Oil Company, and saw representatives of the Confederation of British Industry and the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Adsani also visited Fort Dunlop as the guest of Dunlop Ltd, the works of the Rockware Glass Co Ltd. at Greenford.

The Commonwealth and the Common Market

—Mr. Michael Noble

'THERE are those who think that our entry into the EEC will weaken our links with the Commonwealth,' said Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, speaking at the 25th Congress of the Federation of the Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce on June 8 at the Royal Garden Hotel, London.

'They have said that by turning towards Europe we are turning our backs on the Commonwealth. Nothing could be further from the truth. In our negotiations with the EEC we made great efforts to ensure in particular that the existing trade of the developing Commonwealth countries with the United Kingdom should be safeguarded in the event of our entry and that certain key items of interest to the developed members of the Commonwealth should continue to be subject to roughly the same terms as they are now. We believe that the arrangements which eventually emerged from the negotiations were the best that any British Government could have achieved.

'The Dependent Territories, with the exception of Gibraltar and Hong Kong, for whom separate arrangements have been made, have been offered association with the enlarged Community under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome with effect from February 1, 1975. In trade terms this means the maintenance of duty-free entry into the United Kingdom and the gain of duty-free access, after February 1, 1975, to the markets of the other nine members of the enlarged Community for the vast majority of their exports. These countries in common with the independent developing Commonwealth countries will, of course, continue to benefit in the meantime from the EEC's generalised scheme of preferences. We and the other candidate countries will be adopting the EEC's scheme on January 1, 1974, when we make the first move towards the adoption of the EEC Common Customs Tariff.

'The Independent Commonwealth developing countries, excepting those in Asia, have been given the choice of three alternatives—association under a renewed Yaoundé Convention, some other form of association agreement under Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome, or an agreement which would not involve formal association but which would be designed to facilitate and expand their trade with the enlarged Community. It is entirely up to the countries concerned to decide which of these options they will go for.'

The 'Status Quo'

Touching on the 'Status Quo' arrangement, Mr. Noble went on: 'It has been agreed that during the period between our accession and the conclusion of arrangements between the enlarged Community and the dependent and independent Commonwealth "associable" countries, trading arrangements between these countries and the Ten will remain as they were on January 1, 1972. This means that our imports from those countries will in general remain subject to zero or preferential rates of duty, while imports into the other nine members of the enlarged Community will remain subject to current arrangements. Agricultural products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy imported from the associable and dependent territories will be subject to levies but if as a result of the application of the interim levies difficulties arise the Council of Ministers may adopt measures which have the effect of ensuring that products are imported under conditions similar to those existing before accession.

'The contractual obligations under which the British Government buys agreed quantities of sugar at agreed prices from the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement countries, including Australia, will continue until 1974. Thereafter, it has been agreed that the enlarged Community will have "as its firm purpose" the safeguarding of developing countries dependent on primary products, particularly sugar. As is well known, the negotiation of a satisfactory solution was stipulated by both this administration and its predecessor as an essential precondition of entry.'

Turning to the Asian Commonwealth, Mr. Noble said: 'These countries already benefit from the Community's generalised scheme of preferences and we expect that at least two-thirds of their exports to the United Kingdom will continue to benefit from duty-free entry after enlargement either because the Common External Tariff is zero (for example on tea, raw jute and rubber) or as a result of the generalised preference scheme. It was recognised during the negotiations, however, that difficulties might arise in certain sectors as a result of enlargement and the Treaty of Accession contains a joint declaration recognising this fact and stating that the Community will be ready, after enlargement to discuss such difficulties with the countries concerned with a view to finding mutually satisfactory solutions. The fact that our future partners readily acceded to this declaration is an indication of their concern that the occasion of enlargement of the Community should not merely avoid damage being caused to them but more positively should be a stimulus to the development of closer relations with them.

The developed countries

'I now turn to the developed Commonwealth countries. It was recognised long before the negotiations began that our entry into the EEC would have less effect on the trade of these countries than on the developing members of the Commonwealth. They rely, to a much smaller extent than do some of the developing countries, on the United Kingdom as an export market, for they have built up strong commercial links with the rest of the world and in particular with countries in their own geographical regions, for example, Canada with the United States and Australia with Japan and the United States.

'New Zealand dairy produce like Commonwealth sugar was a special case calling for separate arrangements. From 1973 to 1977 inclusive we will purchase guaranteed quantities of butter and cheese from New Zealand which will mean that in terms of milk equivalent she will be selling at least 71 per cent of the present quantity in 1977. There will be a review of the butter situation during 1975 to determine what arrangements should apply after 1977.

'The third country agricultural safeguard clause (Protocol 16 to the Treaty of Accession) is of interest to the developed Commonwealth countries, in that it provides that in the event of difficulties arising for third countries during the period in which the new Member States are adopting the Common Agricultural Policy, appropriate measures will be taken to solve them.'

Mr. Noble concluded: 'The United Kingdom attaches the greatest importance to the expansion of world trade and has associated itself with the EEC-United States Declaration of February 11 in which the two parties undertook to initiate and actively support multilateral and comprehensive negotiations in the framework of GATT. This audience will particularly note that the Declaration specifically refers to the possibility of concluding international commodity agreements in appropriate cases; to the need to cover agricultural trade in the negotiations; and notes that special attention should be given to the problems of developing countries.

'So you will see how busy we are going to be in the next couple of years with the negotiations under the GATT necessitated by enlargement, the multilateral trade negotiations, the negotiations for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, and participating in the further development of the Community's common commercial policy including the formulation of a single Generalised Scheme of Preferences for a Community of Ten. In all these important activities we will obviously be better able to influence the development of Community policy inside rather than outside the EEC. As a consequence my belief is that Commonwealth countries will find us a more effective and valuable trading partner.

'We cannot serve our own interests and those of our traditional friends in the way we would like unless we secure a substantial increase in our trade and a stimulus to growth and investment. It is the Government's view that membership of the EEC, which involves costs as well as benefits, challenges as well as opportunities, provides us with the opportunity of achieving what has so often eluded us since the war—a sustained rate of economic growth and a steady improvement in the living standards of our people. For us membership of the EEC is a long pondered, long awaited, and much debated event. You find us excited and, I hope, invigorated by the prospect.'

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext 6147).

New passenger terminal building for Inverness Airport

A NEW passenger terminal building at Inverness Airport was officially opened on June 7 by Lady Boyd-Carpenter, wife of the chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority. This building has been constructed for the Civil Aviation Authority, which is now responsible for the Highlands and Islands airports, at a cost of approximately £90,000.

Aircraft movements and passengers have been increasing steadily at Inverness over the past five years and are expected, with the development of new industry in the area, to continue to increase at approximately 10-12 per cent a year. The new building will provide improved passenher facilities to handle this increasing traffic.

Extended advance factory for Wilkinson Sword

THE Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation have announced that construction has started of an extension of more than 5,000 sq. m. to the first advance factory built on the Waterton Industrial Estate at Bridgend. The total area of the completed premises will be 9,906 sq. m. (106,636 sq. ft.) and the premises have been allocated to Wilkinson Sword Ltd. The new factory will be used by the company's hand tools division, producing mainly gardening tool equipment. It is hoped that more than 300 new jobs will be provided in the area. The factory site will have room for further expansion.

Senior management colloquy for the process and process plant industries

SENIOR industrial managers and research staff from two DTI laboratories discussed process plant design and materials handling problems at a one day colloquy at the National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, on June 8. Leading the discussion were Dr. L. Grunberg, Dr. E. Spencer and Dr. E. Chisholm of NEL; Dr. D. Cheng, Dr. J. Miles and Dr. A. Robinson of Warren Spring Laboratory; Mr. J. Atwell of the Weir Group and Mr. S. Lanchester of the Sturtevant Engineering Company.

The event, organised jointly by NEL and WSL, showed how these Laboratories work in partnership with industry and the expertise each can bring to the solution of industrial problems.

The researchers in turn extended their insight into problems of current concern to the process industries.

The British Ambassador to Denmark, Mr. A. A. S. Stark, gave the opening address at the Dexion/Larsen & Nathansen Reception at the Sheraton-Copenhagen Hotel recently. Over 50 senior Danish Industrialists attended. They saw four films and were told about the storage and handling products and services available from Dexion Overseas Ltd. and Larsen & Nathansen Eftf A/S, the Danish Subsidiary.

Competition for research on small firms

DTI TO AWARD £2,000

The Department of Trade and Industry announces an open competition for a research grant of £2,000 to be awarded to the best proposal for a six months research project. The research may examine any aspect of the operation, management or exporting activities of small firms in any sector(s) of trade or industry.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified individuals in any walk of life (except Civil Servants) who are currently resident in the United Kingdom.

The successful applicant will be responsible for carrying out the research and for submitting a report to the Department within six months of the commencement of the research, which must have been started by 30th November, 1972. Closing date for entries to the competition is 3rd July, 1972.

Full details and application forms can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Small Firms Division (2), Room 245, Abel House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, telephone 01-834 4422, Ext. 361 or 14.

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CARGO SYSTEM

President of the Peruvian State Petroleum Company, General Marco Fernandez Baca (right) visited the Department of Trade and Industry last week. He is seen with Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that, on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

Court Line Ltd. and Doxford and Sunderland Ltd.

Advertising Agency Poster Bureau Ltd. and Outdoor Publicity Ltd.

Proposed overhead lines from Hayle to Penzance, Cornwall

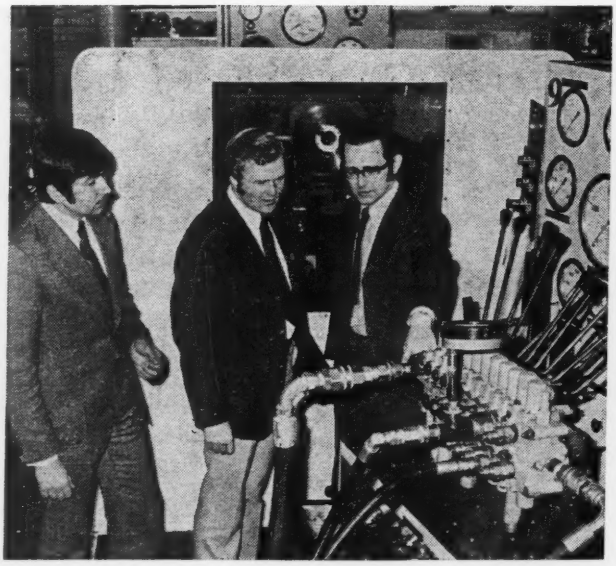
THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after consultation with the Department of the Environment, has authorised that consent be given to the South Western Electricity Board to the placing overhead of the following sections of the proposed 10 mile 132 kV line from Hayle to Penzance in the Rural District of West Penwith in the County of Cornwall.

1 From a point near Tregotha Farm in the Parish of Gwinear—Gwithian to the eastern side of the B3309 Ludgvan to Castle Gate Road in the Parish of Ludgvan.
2 From the western edge of Trevaylor Wood to Heamoor sub-station in the Parish of Madron.

The Secretary of State has refused his consent to the remaining section of just over 2 miles, from the B3309 Ludgvan to Castle Gate Road to the western edge of Trevaylor Wood, and accepted the Inspector's recommendation that the line be placed underground.

The line was the subject of a Public Inquiry held at Penzance in June, 1971.

Mr. Michael Noble (left), Minister for Trade, with Sir Edward Bullard, board member of IBM United Kingdom Ltd., at an IBM lunch at Gourock, Renfrewshire (see last week's issue, page 413). At the neighbouring town of Greenock, employment is provided by the firm for some 2,000 people. 'The computer belt' Mr. Noble said. was an apt name for the Lowlands, where computer manufacturing plants stretched across the country.



These two engineers from the West German subsidiary of Hamworthy Hydraulics Ltd. are pictured during a visit to the parent company's offices and works in Poole, Dorset. They are Herr E. Wichmann (left) and Herr N. Schwabedissen (centre), seen with Mr. Alan Seymour, Hamworthy Hydraulics applications engineer, discussing a hydraulic control valve, of the type used on motor graders shown mounted on a test rig for performance checking before despatch.

Government Publications in Scotland

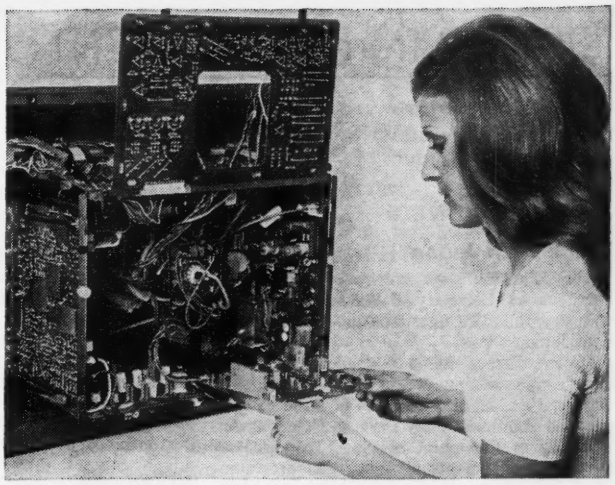
from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
May 18, 1972		
1,088,120	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Vehicle chassis
1,091,224	,,	Lorries or other vehicles
1,091,559	,,	Grinding tools
1,093,154	,,	Steering wheels
1,098,100	,,	Bearing assemblies
1,101,109	,,	Counter-balancing apparatus for a pivotal panel
1,102,294	,,	Anti-roll devices for automobile vehicles
1,103,604	,,	Sealing strips
1,109,350	,,	Heating system of vehicles equipped with an air-cooled engine
1,114,318	,,	Control of the ignition of a vehicle engine
1,116,819	,,	Motor vehicle suspensions
1,141,309	,,	Resistance welding
1,156,888	,,	Engine/transmission assemblies
May 19, 1972		
854,716	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to control regulations of hydraulic devices for maintaining vehicle frames at a constant level
864,684	,,	Improvements in or relating to suspension devices of power units and drive member of vehicles
909,559	,,	Seat structure
911,516	,,	Improvements in or relating to devices for adjusting seats
914,274	,,	Improvements in or relating to variable impedence acoustic resonators
916,624	,,	Improvements in or relating to control regulators of hydraulic devices for maintaining vehicle frames at a constant level
918,789	,,	Improvements in or relating to value apparatus for adjusting fuel outputs
920,794	,,	Improvements in or relating to automobile vehicle suspension systems having a longitudinal elasticity
922,231	,,	Improvements in or relating to free-piston machines
923,353	,,	Improvements in or relating to a device for fixing lining panels, particularly for vehicles
923,695	,,	Improvements in or relating to fuel-injection engines
936,106	,,	Improvements in or relating to transmissions of automobile vehicles
946,893	,,	Air outlet devices in air conditioning systems of automobiles
1,211,648	,,	Improvements in or relating to rack and pinion steering systems
May 22, 1972		
941,164	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements relating to bodies of automobile vehicles
956,631	,,	Improvements in the mounting of swinging arms in vehicle independent wheel suspension systems
956,815	,,	Improvements in hydraulic brake systems
960,058	,,	Improvements in or relating to three-way fluid-flow control valves with adjustable overlap
966,693	,,	Improvements in or relating to swash plate type pumps and motors



Guest International Ltd. of Thornton Heath, Surrey, claims to have landed the biggest export contract for British colour TV receivers. Worth a minimum of £1½ million and expected to reach some £2½ million, the contract is between British Radio Corporation Ltd. and Iskra Commerce of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. The BRC receiver is in modular form for simplicity of servicing. The use of transistors not only simplifies assembly but also greatly assists in fault diagnosis and servicing. The chassis is modular, comprising a basic rectangular framework with a wiring harness into which are plugged the seven main printed-circuit boards which make up the circuitry. There are six other units which, like the plug-in boards, can be removed and replaced under two minutes. These include the Vari-cap tuner unit, deflection and convergence coils, trebler EHT rectifier assembly, blue lateral assembly and loudspeaker.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
982,631	,,	Improvements in or relating to automobile frame structures
997,099	,,	Remote control mechanism for gearbox
990,053	,,	A method of and device for the regulation of hydraulic motors
997,147	,,	Improvements in motor vehicle bodies
1,003,067	,,	Wear or play take up device for hydraulically actuated parts
1,007,301	,,	Improvements in and relating to drive take-offs
1,007,765	,,	Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engine
May 23, 1972		
1,163,134	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improved hydraulic shock absorber with communication slide-valve for automobile vehicles or the like
1,164,335	,,	A coupling for multiple fluid conduits
1,166,028	,,	Retractable vehicle headlamps having auxiliary mirrors
1,170,352	,,	Improvements in or relating to window opening devices
1,176,283	,,	A method of manufacturing composite cast-iron parts
1,179,709	,,	Improvements in or relating to engine and lateral gearbox units
1,180,455	,,	Control and safety arrangement for a vehicle parking wheel displacing laterally a stationary automotive vehicle
1,182,822	,,	Improvements in steering apparatus for vehicles
1,184,569	,,	Improvements in hydraulic shock absorbers
1,185,358	,,	Improvements in or relating to methods of and apparatus for reversing the direction of rotation of an engine output shaft
1,187,715	,,	Improvements in or relating to valve gear arrangements in internal combustion engines
1,196,187	,,	Improvements in steering column supports for automobiles

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent, BR5 3RD; or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JUNE 5

Trade with Japan

The following statement was made by Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, following questions about British trade with Japan.

'In my discussions with Japanese Ministers I have emphasised my concern to achieve a more balanced and stable expansion of trade between the two countries. They showed a clear understanding of this point of view. We discussed further developments of policy that are taking place in Japan. During my talks with the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry we affirmed our concern that confidence in the possibility of such an expansion should not be weakened by difficulties arising from the marketing of particular products. I stressed the need for early action to remedy such difficulties. We agreed that a further meeting of officials should be held in early September to review the progress that had been made by that time.'

Mr. Davies was also asked if he could now make his decision on the introduction of import quotas on Japanese manufactured goods coming into the United Kingdom. He replied: 'In the light of my recent talks with Japanese Ministers and of our agreement to receive a joint report from officials in September on the progress made towards stabilising marketing in particular products, I do not consider the time ripe for considering the possible imposition of import quotas.' (*See also page 459.*)

EEC membership: tariff concessions

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was asked what assessment had been made of the amount of compensation which the United Kingdom would have to pay to non-European Economic Community countries upon joining the European Economic Community as a result of raising tariff barriers against those countries. He replied that any compensation due for the withdrawal of tariff concessions by countries acceding to the Community would fall to be provided by the enlarged Community as a whole. It would be assessed in negotiations with the countries principally affected.

EEC membership: effects on textile industry

Answering a question on action under Article 135 of the Accession Treaty to ensure that the European Commission authorised measures to protect the United Kingdom cotton textile industry, Mr. Noble said: 'As I explained in my answer to the Member for Heywood and Royton on May 10, we could seek to take protective measures under Article 135 of the Treaty of Accession only if difficulties arose during the transitional period, which starts on the date of accession.'

Mr. Noble was also asked what consultations took place with the British textile industry or the textile trade unions as to the likely impact which joining the EEC might have for the yarn and cotton spinning sections of the industry, prior to signing the Treaty of Accession. 'We have held several discussions with representatives of the British textile industry, including the unions, on this subject,' he replied.

Mr. Noble was also asked what estimate had been made of the effect on unemployment in Lancashire arising out of the decision to allow quotas on imports of cotton textiles to cease on January 1, 1973. He answered that no decision had been taken to allow quotas on imports of cotton textiles to cease on January 1, 1973. Mr. Noble continued: 'We are discussing with the Commission of the EEC the arrangements that will be needed in order to align our textile import regime with that of the EEC which operates quantitative restrictions on imports of low-cost cotton textiles. In its formulation of textile import policy the Government pays particular attention to the likely effects on employment in Lancashire.'

Answering questions on the progress of discussions with officials of the EEC on imports of cotton textiles, Mr. Noble said: 'We are currently considering a number of issues with the Commission on imports of cotton textiles. My Department will keep the industry and the House informed at appropriate times.'

Mr. Noble was also asked about further plans to improve the prospects for fairer trading conditions for the textile industry, and replied: 'I am currently considering a number of issues affecting trading conditions in the textile industry: in reaching conclusions I intend to take account of all the interests involved.'

Sale of debts

A Member asked if legislation would be introduced to control the sale of debts to debt-collecting agencies. Mr. Noble said: 'As part of my consideration of major reform of the law relating to consumer credit generally I have in mind the possibility of making debt collectors subject to licensing arrangements.'

Trade with USSR

Mr. Noble told a Member who asked what was the value of trade between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the periods March 1970 to March 1971, and March 1971 to March 1972, respectively, that information on trade by country is published in the Annual Statement of Trade and the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. In the years ended March 1971 and March 1972 imports cif were £216 million and £200 million; exports fob were £93 million and £92 million.

Company law

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would seek to amend the Companies Act 1948 and Companies (Winding-up) Rules 1949 to ensure that all existing policy holders in insurance companies going into liquidation would be informed by letter at the earliest possible moment that they were no longer covered for insurance. Mr. Noble answered: 'As my hon. Friend knows, there are considerable practical difficulties. However, I will consider whether some amendment of existing provisions is desirable and practicable during the course of the current review of company and insurance law.'

The paper industry

In reply to a question on representations received about the position of the United Kingdom paper industry in relation to current international negotiations, Mr. Noble said: 'We have been in close and constant touch with the UK paper and board industry about the negotiations in Brussels between the EEC and the EFTA non-candidate countries. We shall continue to consult the UK industry as these negotiations proceed.'

Machine tools

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, was asked what research had been undertaken into the likely effects on the machine tool industry of increased expenditure by public bodies under the recently announced scheme. Mr. Grant replied that the £9-10 million scheme for additional government purchases of machine tools was based on an evaluation of the difficulties facing the industry by the Machine Tool EDC.

Advertisements for slimming aids

Mr. Noble, when asked whether he would order an inquiry into the extent of misleading advertising for alleged slimming aids, answered 'No, Sir. If misleading advertisements are being published the need is to suppress them rather than to count them.'

Answering a further question, Mr. Noble said that he had had only one complaint about such advertisements since the beginning of 1971. The complainant's attention was drawn to the responsibility of local weights and measures authorities for enforcement of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, and to other means of pursuing her complaint.

He was aware of one prosecution under the Trade Descriptions Act in which the slimming properties of the goods were in question.

STOL civil aircraft

A Member asked for details of the studies financed by the Secretary of State into the development of short take-off and landing civil aircraft.

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, replied: 'As indicated to my Hon. Friend the Member for Bradford West on February 28, contracts are being negotiated with the UK aircraft industry for exploratory engineering studies which are necessary before any particular STOL project is defined.'

Compensation to electricity boards

Stating that, because electricity supply restrictions were imposed by HM Government during the coal industry dispute, industrial and commercial consumers charged on the maximum demand tariff suffered financially through the average electricity prices being inflated because they were deprived of the benefit of units at the cheaper rates, a Member asked if the Secretary of State would now pay compensation to the electricity boards to enable them to make reductions in the appropriate consumers' accounts. Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, replied: 'To the first part of the question, the answer is Yes, Sir; to the second part No, Sir. Nearly every consumer suffered financially or in some other way as a result of the restrictions. It has already been made clear that it would be neither possible nor appropriate to single out any particular group for special help.'

Concorde

Mr. Onslow was asked when the first of the five Concordes now on order for British Overseas Airways Corporation would come into service; whether as a result of the order a further batch of production aircraft would be sanctioned; and what effect the British Overseas Airways Corporation order would have on the numbers of persons employed in the project. He answered that BOAC intended to start Concorde services in spring 1975. Their order would not have an

immediate effect on the production programme nor the numbers employed on the project since 16 production aircraft were already under construction. Questioned about airline orders for Concorde, Mr. Onslow said that in addition to the order placed by BOAC, the manufacturers were pursuing their negotiations with Air France and would shortly be starting contract negotiations with other option holders.

Government support for computer industry

Asked what plans he had for providing additional Government support for the computer industry, Mr. Davies said that the recommendations of the Select Committee on Science and Technology about aid to the computer industry were being considered. An announcement would be made as soon as was practicable.

Rented television sets

Mr. Noble was asked if he was satisfied that the public was adequately safeguarded in agreements covering rental television. He said: 'I am considering the proposals made by the Committee of Inquiry on Consumer Credit which include a number for protecting those who rent goods, including television sets. I hope to make a statement of general intent on the Committee's proposals in the near future.'

UNCTAD resolution on insurance

Mr. Noble was asked why Great Britain abstained from voting on the committee resolution on insurance which was passed without other dissent by 71 countries, at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago. 'Because this resolution conflicted with the principles which we believe should, in the interests of all parties concerned, govern what is essentially an international industry,' he answered.

Imports of coal

Mr. Emery was asked to state the total number of tons of coal imported during the past two years; the average price per ton; and the estimated imported tonnage for the next 12 months. He replied: '7.4 million metric tonnes for the two years ended April 1972 at an average cif value of £9.39 per metric tonne. It should however be noted that the average value is not a true price as it is influenced by the varying qualities of coal, different transport costs and other factors. Future imports will depend on decisions by importers and the requirements of consumers.'

Industrial Development Executive

Mr. Grant told a Member who inquired about progress in setting up a development unit within the Industrial Development Executive, that it was hoped to appoint the Director of the Unit soon. Recruitment of other staff was in progress.

Vinter Committee report

In answer to questions on the further reorganisation of the nuclear reactor industry, and Government action in relation to the recommendations in the Vinter Committee Report, Mr. Emery said: 'The Government is reviewing all aspects of the country's investment in nuclear power, including the ground covered by the Vinter Committee and is consulting the nuclear industry and other parties concerned. Its decisions will be made known to the House as soon as possible.'

North Sea oil

In answer to a request for a statement on the prospects of refining of North Sea oil being carried out in Great Britain, Mr. Emery said: 'It is too early to make any detailed assessment of the scale of operations. However the United Kingdom has a large refining industry, and there is every likelihood that companies will refine substantial quantities of North Sea oil in Great Britain.'

Mr. Emery was also asked to estimate the percentage of British oil requirements which would be able to be met by North Sea production in 1975 and 1980, and answered that it was possible that we might be getting a quarter of our needs from the North Sea by about 1975. 'However it is obvious that at this stage any forecast beyond that date must be highly speculative,' he added.

Liquefied natural gas carriers

A Member asked for a statement of the DTI's assessment of the number of United Kingdom shipyards capable of building liquefied natural gas carriers. 'The technical capabilities of individual shipbuilding companies are a commercial matter,' Mr. Grant replied. 'However, two companies, Harland & Wolff and Vickers Ltd. have each built a liquid natural gas carrier of 26,000 cubic metre capacity.'

Supersonic flying

Mr. Onslow was asked to list the organisations and interests with whom discussions were taking place on the question of whether or not supersonic flying should be allowed over land in the United Kingdom. He said: 'Representations on this subject are received from time to time from a number of sources including local authorities and members of the public. Supersonic aircraft will not however come into commercial service for two or three years and a decision will be taken well before then. All relevant views will be taken into account in reaching that decision.'

Air route to Peking

Mr. Onslow, when asked what was being done to promote inter-Governmental discussions with the Chinese Government on the air route to Peking, replied: 'Following the visit of a BOAC delegation to Peking in early May we have proposed to the Chinese Government that inter-Governmental negotiations on air services should begin as soon as practicable.'

Import of skins

A Member asked why, in the Secretary of State's measures to ban the import of skins into Great Britain of animals such as tigers and leopards, he had excluded coats and plates of sewn skins. Mr. Emery replied: 'The import control was not extended to coats and plates of sewn skins, because the British Fur Trade Association, who proposed its introduction, did not consider that evasion by means of imports of these products was likely, and their inclusion would have considerably enhanced Customs difficulties in enforcement of the control. Inquiries are being made and, if there is evidence of evasion on a significant scale by the import of these products, we will consider extending the control to them.'

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Macclesfield and Congleton, the Killybrewster Estate at Blyth and in the Yorkshire and Humberside Region.

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

In reply to a question on financial assistance given to Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to assist it with its various engine programmes; which engines were being supported; and what was the total amount of Government finance in each project, Mr. Onslow said that Government payments to Rolls-Royce for the launch costs of civil aero-engines were running at about £50 million a year. Virtually all of it was at present for the RB211 (total launch cost and net production loss estimated at £195 million) and Olympus 593 (included in the latest Concorde development estimate of £970 million). In the future there would also be payments for the M45H (total Government launching aid £11 million). Further questions were asked on Rolls-Royce (1971). A Member wanted to know when the independent assessor was expected to conclude his evaluation of the price to be paid for the assets taken over from Rolls-Royce Limited by Rolls-Royce (1971) Limited, and Mr. Onslow answered that the assessor appreciated the need for a price to be settled as soon as possible, and was presently discussing his timetable with the parties involved who were both anxious to see a speedy conclusion. It was too early to say when his deliberations would be concluded.

Asked whether the proposed integration of the Rolls-Royce (1971) Derby and Bristol engine divisions would commence before final agreement was reached on a price for the assets of Rolls-Royce Limited, Mr. Onslow said that the determination of the price by an independent expert seemed unlikely to be made before the company implements the changes recently announced.

RB211 engine

A statement about Government support for an up-rated version of the RB211 engine was requested. Mr. Onslow said: 'Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. sent the Department earlier this month a proposal for Government funding of the launch cost of an up-rated RB211, and will shortly be sending further supporting material. It will take us some time to give the proper consideration to this major proposal.'

Space shuttles

Mr. Onslow was asked for a further statement on the initiative being taken with the European Economic Community and European countries regarding co-operation with the United States of America in the development of space shuttles. He answered that the Minister for Aerospace took part in the informal meeting on May 19 of Ministers of the European Space Conference which discussed further the question of possible European participation in the post-Apollo programme and helped to prepare the ground for a formal meeting of Ministers being planned for July.

In reply to a further question, on representations received from the British Aircraft Corporation regarding the need for the Government to decide at an early date its space shuttle policy with the United States, Mr. Onslow said that numerous representations had been received from the BAC and from other sections of the space industry on the question of participation in the post-Apollo programme. The industry was well aware that their views were being taken fully into account in the Government's consideration of this matter.

Mr. Onslow was also asked what amount had been contributed to the space shuttle studies conducted by the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley with North American Rockwell and McDonnel Douglas. He said: 'The Governmental contribution to the studies amounts to £¼ million. Policy in relation to the development programme is under consideration jointly with our European partners.'

Asked about policy on seeking direct bilateral agreement on space shuttle development with the United States, Mr. Onslow said: 'The Government is examining the merits of participation jointly with our European partners in accordance with the American authorities' expressed pre-

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

ference for a collective response. The European Space Conference is planning to hold a meeting in July. No bilateral discussions are taking place.'

Trade with Rhodesia

A Member who asked about the loss of exports to the United Kingdom as a result of the imposition of sanctions on Rhodesia in each of the years 1965 to 1972, was told by Mr. Noble that no reliable estimate could be made. Our exports to Rhodesia were nearly £32 million in 1965 and were now negligible.

Air misses

Referring to the near-miss between two British Overseas Airways Corporation aircraft landing at Heathrow, a Member asked what action was being taken to ensure that the lives of passengers and of those living in the vicinity of London Airport and in South-East England did not continue to be hazarded; how many near-misses had taken place during the last year; and what had been the increase in the number of landings in that period. Mr. Onslow replied: 'It will be for the Civil Aviation Authority to take such action as it considers necessary when it has completed its investigation into this incident. I understand the Authority will be publishing in the Annual Survey of Accidents the numbers of air misses reported in the whole United Kingdom airspace during 1971 which gave rise to specific risk; during 1971 the number of landings was approximately the same as the previous year.'

TUESDAY, JUNE 6

Advance factories

Asked how many jobs were expected to arise from the occupation of Government advance factories at present lying empty in the Blyth constituency and throughout the Northern Region, Mr. Grant said the employment which future occupants would provide depended on the nature of their business, 'but I would expect about 250 and 1,450 jobs respectively.'

Heavy electrical engineering

A Member asked what discussions were being held with the heavy electrical-engineering industry concerning the improvement of employment prospects. Mr. Grant said: 'I am in close touch with the industry and well aware of its problems. The measures we have introduced to promote and sustain a higher level of economic growth will benefit the industry in the future. In the meantime, capital investment programmes are being brought forward specifically to help the industry.'

Airport safety

Mr. Davies was asked what steps had been taken to prevent any occurence at British airports of the murders at Lod Airport in Israel on May 30, and what instructions had been issued to the airport authorities to ensure security and safety for all air passengers and crews arriving and departing from British airports. He replied: 'Arrangements have been made for appropriate measures to be applied and the airlines and the airport authorities are taking special precautions. The House will understand why I cannot give details. The House will I am sure wish to join with me in expressing sympathy to the relatives of the victims of the Lod Airport tragedy.'

Concorde terms

Were the Concorde contract terms and conditions being offered to Air France identical to those which were available to the British Overseas Airways Corporation, asked a questioner. Mr. Onslow: 'The manufacturers' aim has been to harmonise the main contract provisions with BOAC and Air France. But the terms cannot be identical because each individual airline has its own operating and engineering requirements.'

Would Concorde sales contracts with airlines be subject to English or French law? Mr. Onslow said this would be a matter for negotiation with individual airlines. 'But it is customary for such contracts to be subject to the law of the seller's country,' he said.

Polish pork products

Mr. Noble was asked what representations concerning the bacon trade were received from the Polish Government by the delegation, led by Mr. Peter Preston, an official of the Department, which visited Warsaw in early May, what representations were now planned with the European Economic Community on the question of United Kingdom imports of Polish pigmeat products, what was the expected level of such imports over the next three years, and if he would make a statement. Mr. Noble replied: 'The Polish Delegation expressed their anxieties about the possible adverse effects of our accession to the European Economic Community on their exports to us of agricultural commodities, especially bacon. The application of the regulations governing imports of bacon into the enlarged Community from all sources including Poland is a matter we shall shortly be discussing with our Community partners. In the meantime it is not possible to forecast the future level of such imports.'

RB211 costs

Mr. Onslow was asked for an estimate of the amount of money spent so far on the development of more powerful versions of the RB211. He said there had been no Government funding of work on uprated versions of the RB211. 'Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd. have, however, done some preliminary work on their own account,' he replied.

Post-Apollo programme

Mr. Onslow was asked if he would give an undertaking that the United Kingdom Government would join the post-Apollo programme even if other European countries decided not to join, and if he would ask the United States Government to postpone their closing date for the United Kingdom's decision on joining the post-Apollo space programme. He replied that, in accordance with the expressed preference of the United States authorities for a collective response to their offer of participation, 'we are examining the merits of participation jointly with our European partners. A meeting of the European Space Conference is being planned for July with the objective of taking decisions on participation. It is too early to say whether or not circumstances may arise which would necessitate any European initiative to seek further time for consideration. Bilateral participation has not been considered by the Government.'

Registration of companies

Asked how many applications to register companies were currently before the Registrar of Companies, and what was now the average length of time that it took the Registrar currently to consent to the use of a name for a company and to register a company, Mr. Noble said some 19,000 applications were outstanding at present. The average time for name clearance and registration was currently about eight weeks.

Job prospects

A Member asked how many jobs were in prospect in each economic planning region, how these compared with the equivalent figures at June 30, 1970, and how many in each instance were jobs in manufacturing industry. Mr. Grant regretted that figures for jobs in prospect were calculated for the development areas only and did not include jobs arising in the service industries. In development areas the jobs expected to arise over the usual four year period in new industrial buildings for which IDCs had been granted and in existing buildings taken over by manufacturing industry were:

	June 30, 1970	May 30, 1972
Northern Region	43,400	24,200
South West Development Area	6,100	3,300
North West Development Area	24,000	11,700
Scotland	39,400	33,500
Wales	30,900	18,300

The exemption limits below which IDCs were not required were raised in December 1970. The two sets of figures were not therefore comparable.

Tobacco and the EEC

Two questions were put on tobacco. The first asked what discussions there had been with the interested parties on Regulation 2602/71/EEC of December 6, 1971 on the communication of the necessary data for the application of Regulation (EEC) No. 727/70 on the establishment of the common organisation of the market in raw tobacco, what machinery existed under which those parties could propose alterations or amendments, and whether the House of Commons would be able to alter or amend it. The second asked what discussions there had been with the interested parties on Regulation 2603/71/EEC of December 6, 1971 on procedures for the conclusion of the contracts for first processing and preparation for market of tobacco held by intervention agencies, what machinery existed under which those parties could propose alterations or amendments, and whether the House of Commons would be able to alter or amend it.

Mr. Noble replied: 'We are in close contact with the United Kingdom tobacco-manufacturing industry on all aspects of Community tobacco policy, including the application of the common agricultural policy on tobacco, with which these Regulations are concerned. Interested parties can make representations about changes in Community law to their own Governments and to Community institutions. Community law once enacted can be amended only by Community institutions.'

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

UNCTAD conclusions

Asked about the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lord Limerick, said, a Command Paper setting out in detail the conclusions of the Conference would be laid before Parliament as soon as practicable. 'Among agreements reached were resolutions on measures to assist the least developed among the developing countries, on the role of developing countries in relation to international monetary reform and on their participation in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, and on measures to encourage the development of merchant shipping fleets and the improvements of ports,' he said.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7

Space-shuttle development

Asked what representations he had received from the Council of the Air League regarding Great Britain's participation in space shuttle development, and what reply he had sent, Mr. Onslow said: 'I have received a copy of a statement and press release recently circulated by the Air League. The views expressed have been noted and the Air League have been so informed.'

Sale of houses

A Member asked what plans there were to bring advertisements for the sale of houses within the provisions of the Trade Descriptions Act. Mr. Noble replied that when the time came to review the working of the Trade Descriptions Act, he would be prepared to consider whether provisions concerning the sale of houses should be included.

Exhaust standards

What research was the Department undertaking into the correlation between exhaust emission standards necessitating bigger engines and increased fuel consumption, and possible effects on imports of oil? asked a questioner. Mr. Grant said the exhaust emission standards proposed in the United Kingdom were unlikely to have any significant effect on power output or lead to any increase in fuel consumption.

Customs regulation

Mr. Emery was asked whether he was aware that Part 5 Customs Questions Regulation 2780/71/EEC of December 20, 1971 was published in English translation and made available to Members of Parliament on May 27, 1972, and whether he would explain how and in what way this would affect Great Britain. He said yes. 'As this Regulation suspended the Common Customs Tariff on certain products for limited periods as from January 1, 1972 its main effect on the United Kingdom will be that, by virtue of Article 31 of the Act of Accession, United Kingdom exporters to the existing Community will continue to benefit throughout the whole transition period from lower rates of duty than would have otherwise applied to imports into the six from the United Kingdom. The Regulation does not affect the United Kingdom transitional tariff,' he said.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8

Historic wrecks

Mr. Noble, asked whether he would seek to amend the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, taking into account the development of aqua-lung diving, to encourage the preservation of historic wrecks, said he had been considering proposals for an early Private Member's Bill which would give some measure of protection to specified wreck sites pending the introduction of more comprehensive legislation. Further consultations were taking place with archaeological and salvage interests, and it was hoped that it would be possible to introduce a Bill during the next Session.

Oil refineries

A Member queried how many oil refineries were in production in this country, what was the estimated capital cost of their installation, and what was the total labour force of each. Mr. Emery, replying, said there were 23 refineries, representing a capital investment of more than £600 million in the past 10 years. Details of the labour force at individual refineries were collected in confidence, but the number of operatives in petroleum refining in 1970 totalled 12,300. 'It would be misleading to assume that any new refinery would offer the same average employment as existing refineries. The number of jobs available in a modern refinery are less than certain of the older establishments but all this must depend on the size and the complexity of the particular project,' he said.

Japanese ball-bearings

What decisions had resulted from the consultations with ball-bearing manufacturers on the threat to the industry from Japanese competition? asked a Member. Mr. Davies replied: 'During my visit to Japan I raised with the Minister of International Trade and Industry the problems created for this industry by increasing imports from Japan. Further discussions will now take place between the British and Japanese industries.'

FRIDAY, JUNE 9

Subsidies to British Steel Corporation

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked if he would consider introducing legislation to enable his department to make subsidy payments to assist the British Steel Corporation to offset the social costs of removing or closing down plant. 'No', he replied. 'The Government consider that such subsidy payments would not be appropriate. Redundancy payments are, of course, payable to those affected by steel plant closures. Further assistance will be available from ECSC readaptation funds which, as I announced on May 23, we propose to negotiate for workers in the steel industry.'

Import of skins

Answering a Member who asked for the institution of a ban on the importation into this country of pelts of endangered species of wildlife, Mr. Emery said: 'We recently restricted the importation of furskins of certain species agreed internationally as endangered. We would consider extending the controls, if practicable, to other species about which similar expert agreement existed.'

Classification of hotels

Mr. Grant was asked what representations had been received from the English Tourist Board regarding the classification of hotels; and what assistance his department proposed to give to enable the successful launching of such a scheme. He said that the English Tourist Board had submitted proposals for the voluntary classification of tourist accommodation based on a statutory registration scheme under Section 17 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969. These proposals were now being considered and a decision would be announced in due course.

Aircraft noise

A question was asked on discussions with the air corporations, with the British Airline Pilots Association and the Civil Aviation Authority about the two-segment aircraft landing approach as a means of reducing aircraft noise. Mr. Onslow replied: 'There have not been any recent discussions with the air corporations or with the Civil Aviation Authority. The British Airline Pilots Association were given an assurance in April last that the technique would not be introduced without full prior consultation. The technique has been explored experimentally in the USA and in this country. The results show that though it might offer a reduction in noise

(*continued on next page*)

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POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

in certain areas it causes increased noise near the airport and otherwise gives rise to considerable difficulty from the safety and technical point of view.'

Concorde: training flights

Asked where it was proposed to train British Overseas Airways Corporation pilots for flying Concordes; and when it was anticipated training flights would commence, Mr. Onslow said that initial crew training would be provided by the manufacturers and would begin early in 1974. BOAC had not decided where and how to handle the crew training which fell to them.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Cardigan and in the Biddulph Urban District.

Diesel engines

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked to outline the proposals and support which the DTI was giving to bring existing diesel engines up to the BSAU141A standard of smoke emission. He answered that diesel engine manufacturers were not expected to encounter difficulties in meeting the BSAU141A standard with which new vehicles must comply from April 1, 1973 under regulations made recently by the Minister for Transport Industries. Existing vehicles were not subject to these new regulations but ways were also being considered of improving the enforcement of controls over smoke emission from vehicles in use.

Origin marking of goods

A Member asked which of the six European Community countries retained origin marking for merchandise, goods and equipment for the protection of manufacturers and/or consumers. Mr. Emery said that France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands required origin marking for a limited range of food products; and under French and German law origin marking was required in certain circumstances where a false impression of origin might otherwise be conveyed.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

June 20, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept L), 'Modwena House', 13 Market Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffs (Tel. 0283 64657)

5½ tons Bedford spares; treadle sewing machines; firefighting equipment; photographic equipment and cameras; storage pallets; welding and cutting equipment; power supply and bridge panels; oscillographs; amplifiers; teleprinters; various tools; trailers; plastic sheets 160 ft. × 90 ft.; machine tools including, valve grinder and refacing machine; pillar and bench drills; capstan and centre lathes; horizontal and universal milling machines; fly, hydraulic and foot presses; hacksaws; cold saws; universal woodworking machines; marking machines, etc; firemen's trousers and tunics; rubber knee boots and many items of miscellaneous surplus equipment.

July 6 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham

Auctioneers: Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

Miscellaneous machinery including, mobile cranes; industrial fork-lift trucks; electric truck; Hyster towing winches; air compressor; spreader truck; rotary drilling machine; spot welder; electrical appliances including, amplifiers; test recorders; oscilloscopes; power supply units; electric furnaces; signal generators; miscellaneous clothing and textiles; kitchen equipment; furniture, etc; machine tools.

July 12/13 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel. 0602 54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown trucks; fork-lift trucks; travellers; tractors; graders; motor cycle s, etc.

July 19/20 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot, RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford (Tel. 0432 4366)

Electrical equipment and spares; teleprinters; vehicle spares; electronic valves; aircraft components and spares; paints and oils; surplus firefighting equipment; photographic equipment; refrigerator unit spares; surplus clothing; household and office furniture; scrap textiles; machine tools including, portable electric drills and grinders; shearing machine; lathes; sawing and filing machines; power hacksaw; electric portable planes, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

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The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office J, Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

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ON VIEW THURSDAY 15th, FRIDAY 16th and MONDAY 19th JUNE, FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4.30 P.M.; also DURING SALE.

CATALOGUES FROM AUCTIONEERS.

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STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25, 1972
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	April 6, 1972
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	Mar. 16, 1972
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
UK balance of payments (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	This week
Clothing: made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 25, 1972
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	May 18, 1972
N. Ireland (M)	June 8, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	May 18, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	This week
Instalment trade credit (A)	April 13, 1972
ECGD business (Q)	April 6, 1972
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	May 25, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	May 11, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	June 1, 1972
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Household consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	May 25, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 13, 1972
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	May 18, 1972
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	May 11, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial building approved (Q)	April 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	May 25, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	June 1, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	May 25, 1972
Deliveries (Q)	May 25, 1972
Production (M)	May 25, 1972
Volume of production (M)	May 25, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	June 1, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	June 1, 1972
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	May 25, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	May 25, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 30, 1972
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	May 18, 1972
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	This week
Retail (M)	This week
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	April 13, 1972
Cotton production (M)	June 8, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	June 8, 1972
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	May 25, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	June 8, 1972
Wool output (M)	June 8, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
UK official reserves (M)	June 8, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	May 18, 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	April 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	This week
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
DTI addresses (regional offices)	May 4, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	Feb. 10, 1972
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	April 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	May 25, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	260	214	42	13
1971	122	124.9	172	171	119	104.8	142	141 r	160 r	121	144	51	−153 r	−5 r	36
1970 1st qtr	117	122.8	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	−25	42	1	41
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	12	14
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.3	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	2	−44
2nd qtr	121	125.2	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	125.6	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−12	6
4th qtr	124	124.3	179	178	121	107.4	144	134 r	163 r	127	147	63	−21 r	−6 r	36
1971 1st qtr		121.0				106.5		137 p	161 p				−90 p	−2 p	−29 p
1971 Oct		124.7				108.4									
Nov		124.4				106.8									
Dec.		123.9				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.9				107.0									
Feb		112.4				106.0									
Mar		125.7				106.6									
Apr						108.2									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports(¶)	Imports(‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	979 r
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	557	194	24,275	181	171	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	100 r
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	283 r
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119	23,639	217	197	354 r
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	242 r
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	134.1	141.6	265.9	877	124		207 p	213 p	30
1971 Oct	116	158.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.7	813	118		216	202	
Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	134.8	141.2	265.2	872	119		208 p	204 p	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	133.7	141.6	265.6	872	126		211 p	216 p	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	133.8	142.0	266.9	886	126		202 p	221 p	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	135.0 p	142.8 p	268.4 p	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May				134.8 p	143.5 p		828 p	133 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Unit value and volume index numbers for April

BOTH the export and import unit value index numbers on a balance of payments basis showed little change in April. As a result there was only a small rise in the terms of trade index, although the rounded index increased by one point. In the latest three months as a whole the export unit value index was rather more than 1 per cent higher than in November-January; this compares with an increase of about one-half per cent in the import unit value index over the same period.

The growth in the unit value index for exports of manufactured goods has slackened in recent months. The rise of 1 per cent in this index between November-January and February-April was only about half its rate of increase through 1971. This change reflects mainly the marked reduction in the growth of the index for exports of machinery and transport equipment. The unit value index for this group, which showed an average quarterly rate of increase approaching 4 per cent in 1971 was 1 per cent higher in February-April than in the previous three months. The unit value index for chemicals, in contrast, has risen sharply this year. Although it fell back a little in April, in February-April as a whole it was 4 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Unit values of metal exports continue to move irregularly with little overall change. Much of the recent rise in the export unit value index has been due to non-manufactures. The index for this group was 3 per cent higher in the latest three months than in November-January.

Although the unit value index for imports of food, drink and

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	162	162
1969 1st quarter	123	126	103	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	100	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	149
2nd quarter	135	146	108	164	169
3rd quarter	137	149	109	160	167
4th quarter	137	152	111	164	162
1972 1st quarter	139	155	112	172	158
1971 January	130	143	110	150	141
February	131	143	109	158	138
March	132	144	109	174	169
April	135	145	108	167	172
May	135	146	108	160	163
June	136	147	108	165	171
July	137	148	109	158	165
August	137	150	109	156	166
September	138	151	109	165	171
October	137	151	110	163	165
November	137	152	111	158	152
December	137	154	112	170	169
1972 January	139	154	111	163	158
February	138	154	112	175	162
March	139	156	112	177	152
April p	139	156	113	179	160

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimates

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	108	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	130	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148
June	138	141	123	124	148	147	126	151	129	136	159	157	149
July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149
September	139	142	123	125	150	150	128	155	132	133	156	163	152
October	138	143	122	123	148	151	128	155	130	134	155	165	152
November	137	142	122	122	147	152	127	157	129	134	158	167	151
December	138	144	122	121	147	153	128	158	132	132	156	170	153
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156
April	140	149	124	118	147	156	132	161	137	138	158	172	154

tobacco has risen little during 1972 it increased so sharply at the end of last year that its average in February-April was nearly 3 per cent higher than its level in the previous three months. There have been substantial increases in the unit values of sugar, beverages and tobacco in this period. Unit values of imports of fuels have also steadied in recent months but the index for this group fell by 2 per cent between November-January and February-April as a whole. The unit value indices for the other broad groups of imports continue to show little change although within manufactured goods unit values of non-ferrous metals have started to rise again.

Trends in United Kingdom trade are discussed in the article on trade in April which was published in *Trade and Industry* of May 18, 1972.

Notes

(*a*) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(*b*) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

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TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	163	104	101	217	242	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	198
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203
June	171	114	106	232	248	171	166	174	219	141	135	169	210
July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213
September	162	102	103	195	248	166	183	163	211	146	132	145	225
October	163	99	97	199	257	165	162	167	225	162	149	146	211
November	166	103	96	208	255	174	166	175	225	165	156	156	223
December	170	112	102	241	245	177	177	177	226	156	143	161	231
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	146	219
April	169	96	92	217	269	156	160	157	228	140	126	142	192

(*continued on next page*)

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	235	234	150	144	152	196	133	128	145	177
2nd quarter	163	163	107	100	221	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	161	160	102	102	202	240	239	169	175	169	219	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	214	256	256	167	154	170	224	150	144	153	219
1972 1st quarter	172	172	104	101	225	267	267	162	166	162	222	149	134	147	203
1971 January	155	155	103	104	228	221	221	142	132	144	191	127	114	138	171
February	159	159	110	109	201	229	229	138	134	141	186	120	121	134	164
March	172	172	109	102	264	253	252	169	164	171	211	152	149	165	196
April	167	167	111	102	216	244	243	172	165	172	226	150	143	160	211
May	158	158	104	99	219	230	229	164	160	163	214	139	132	150	213
June	163	163	108	101	227	234	234	171	167	174	220	145	139	166	212
July	159	158	103	99	196	237	236	166	176	164	223	136	131	151	209
August	158	157	104	102	213	226	226	166	172	166	221	140	138	155	205
September	165	165	101	103	198	256	256	176	177	175	215	150	141	165	224
October	165	165	98	98	202	259	259	170	155	173	224	155	148	156	226
November	162	162	94	94	207	255	255	158	142	161	219	147	141	145	199
December	169	169	108	96	231	254	254	173	166	175	230	149	142	159	231
1972 January	163	163	101	99	205	254	254	163	177	160	222	149	135	151	176
February	174	174	108	107	211	268	268	166	159	169	225	154	139	150	226
March	178	178	103	97	260	278	278	157	161	158	217	144	129	139	208
April	175	175	101	106	221	273	273	165	167	164	228	144	126	147	215

Business Monitor

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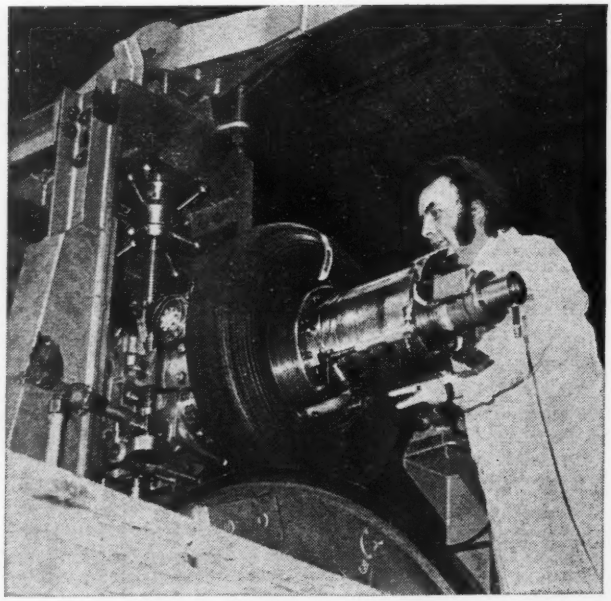

The Soviet Union has taken delivery of a corner-force tyre-testing machine worth £75,000 from Redman Heenan Froude, of Worcester. This latest plant is the third major test plant to be delivered to Russia by the firm this year. Although the main characteristic of the machine is to carry out cornering tests, it can be used for simulating both wet and dry road conditions; measuring rolling resistances of driven and non-driven wheels; high-speed testing up to 242 km/h; and tests in connection with tread patterns.

Foreign visitor arrivals in April

OVER 406,000 foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in April. In the first four months of the year there were 1,200,000 visitors compared with just over 1 million for the same period in 1971 (an increase of 18 per cent). The number of visitors in April was lower than in April 1971 because last year Easter fell in the early weeks of April, whilst this year Easter fell at the end of March.

Visitor movement in winter and early spring reached record levels. The seasonally adjusted figures (which allow for the Easter effect) confirm the upward movement in the figures in the first four months of the year.

Statistics are now available of tourist receipts and expenditure for the year 1971. Expenditure (excluding international fare payments) by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of 1971 was £132 million (seasonally adjusted), bringing the annual total to £491 million (13.4 per cent more than in 1970). The increase in this quarter was partly due to greater numbers and partly to an increase in average expenditure. The British Tourist Authority considers that the increase in expenditure per head together with the increase in 'off season' traffic are particularly encouraging. Expenditure (excluding international fare payments) by United Kingdom residents abroad at £114 million (seasonally adjusted) in the same quarter, brought the total for the year to £438 million (an increase of 13.8 per cent over 1970). Most of the increase in this quarter was due to greater numbers going abroad rather than an increase in average expenditure. This reflects the increasing popularity of cheap off peak holidays, which was also evidenced in the first quarter of 1971.

Receipts from overseas visitors in 1971 exceeded spending by British residents abroad by £53 million compared with £48 million in 1970.

(Further details will be given in the Business Monitor M6: Overseas Travel and Tourism, to be published by HMSO later this month).

Notes

The figures in the Table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality, who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April 1971 compared with a year earlier was partly due to Easter having been later that year than 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of Western Europe Visitors.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
1971	416		241		129		46	
1970	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad-justed	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad-justed	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad-justed	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad justed
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	398	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	48	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	517	273	293	84	168	34	56
April	406	495	252	292	114	152	41	51

Source: Home Office

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

£ million

	Earnings from overseas visitors to the UK		Expenditure by UK residents overseas	
1969	359		324	
1970	433		385	
1971	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1st quarter	62	114	49	109
2nd quarter	122	118	108	107
3rd quarter	204	127	209	108
4th quarter	103	132	72	114
Year	491		438	

Source: International Passenger Survey.

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HMSO

Industry's investment intentions for 1972 and 1973 and capital expenditure in the first quarter of 1972

THE result of the latest investment intentions inquiry shows that no consistent trend has yet emerged following this year's Budget. The quantitative forecasts provided by some of the largest manufacturing firms indicate a strengthening of investment intentions since the previous survey in November/December 1971, but in the rest of manufacturing industry there has been some weakening and the modest percentage fall in expected investment in this sector between 1971 and 1972 is about the same as that given by the last survey. On the other hand investment in the distributive and service industries is expected to rise by 5 per cent in 1972 and a substantial rise in investment in shipping is expected. On past evidence the outcome of capital spending in 1973 in relation to present intentions will be considerably affected by the growth in total activity in response to the expansionary measures which have been taken.

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,118	744	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,315	838	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,210	838	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84	645	389	1,030
1964	2,402	1,210	1,068	124	724	494	1,185
1965	2,514	1,327	1,088	99	755	472	1,287
1966	2,508	1,366	1,047	95	719	464	1,326
1967	2,544	1,328	1,082	133	694	504	1,346
1968	2,837 (2,782)*	1,404 (1,379)*	1,206 (1,201)*	228 (203)*	730	625 (600)*	1,483 (1,453)*
1969	2,976 (3,031)*	1,501 (1,526)*	1,283 (1,288)*	192 (217)*	796	616 (641)*	1,564 (1,594)*
1970	3,196	1,631	1,317	248	796	645	1,755
1971	3,098	1,506	1,290	302	798	674	1,625
1965 1st quarter	636	341	279	16	200	111	324
2nd quarter	620	319	270	32	185	125	310
3rd quarter	615	332	260	23	185	112	318
4th quarter	644	335	280	29	184	125	335
1966 1st quarter	628	345	261	22	181	113	333
2nd quarter	622	337	263	22	176	117	328
3rd quarter	634	345	262	26	180	119	335
4th quarter	625	340	261	24	181	114	329
1967 1st quarter	627	332	265	30	179	118	330
2nd quarter	668	350	275	44	177	139	352
3rd quarter	628	325	277	27	168	123	338
4th quarter	621	321	266	33	170	125	326
1968 1st quarter	673	331	299	43	175	143	355
2nd quarter	669	332	297	40	182	133	354
3rd quarter	709	350	298	60	186	160	363
4th quarter	787 (732)*	391 (366)*	311 (306)*	85 (60)*	186	189 (164)*	412 (382)*
1969 1st quarter	691 (746)*	346 (371)*	308 (313)*	38 (63)*	194	143 (168)*	354 (384)*
2nd quarter	744	378	318	48	200	157	387
3rd quarter	773	388	329	55	204	159	410
4th quarter	769	389	328	51	198	158	413
1970 1st quarter	751	389	316	46	193	145	413
2nd quarter	816	411	330	75	201	176	439
3rd quarter	800	413	332	56	197	156	447
4th quarter	829†	419†	339	71	205	169	456†
1971 1st quarter	757†	390†	312	56	199	147	412†
2nd quarter	780	372	319	89	198	183	399
3rd quarter	796	385	333	78	207	174	415
4th quarter	765	359	327	79	195	170	399
1972 1st quarter	767	367	324	76	197	173	397

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 55 per cent of total expenditure in 1970. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £25 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. These broad estimates were made by averaging the seasonally adjusted quarterly figures of expenditure in the last quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, although the estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

† Prior to 1972 jigs, dies and loose tools excluded; including them in the 4th quarter 1971 would add £10 million at 1963 prices. From 1st quarter 1972 these items are included.

For other footnotes, see end of article page 483.

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FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

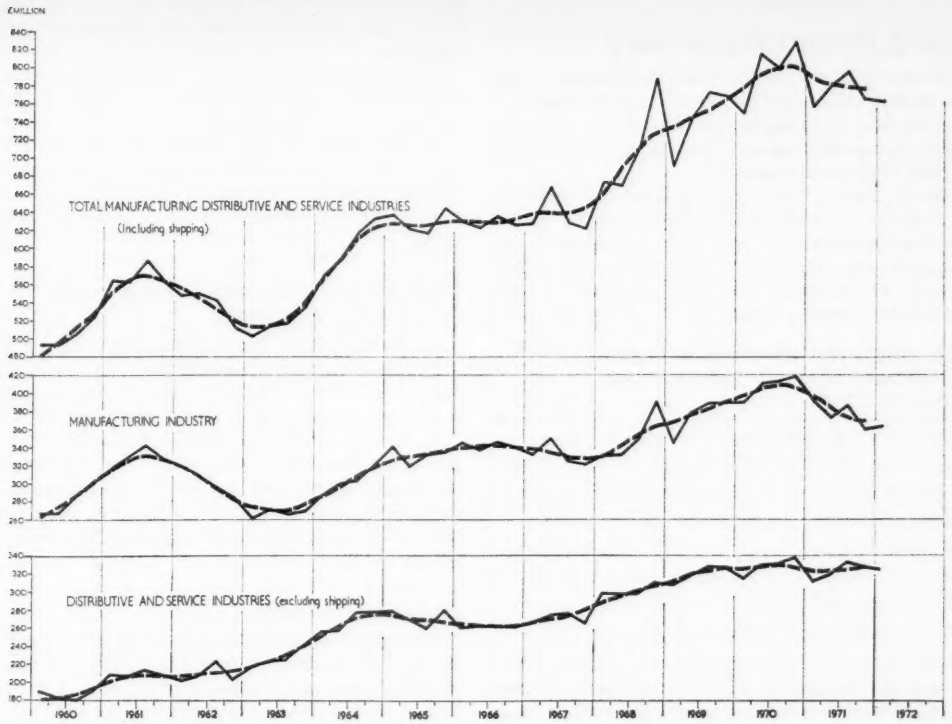

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,118.2	156.0	22.7	139.1	204.0	245.7	88.3	92.5	73.3	96.6	288.8	73.5	755.9
1961	1,315.3	164.2	31.0	171.1	266.4	268.2	118.0	110.3	80.3	105.8	347.4	70.1	897.8
1962	1,210.4	163.0	22.6	172.7	228.6	235.4	105.6	94.6	80.7	107.2	325.5	61.5	823.4
1963	1,070.2	163.9	30.0	134.3	136.1	233.8	100.9	85.7	79.7	105.9	267.2	74.1	728.9
1964	1,210.4	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.4	279.9	90.9	116.3	90.8	131.5	297.5	90.9	822.0
1965	1,326.9	186.9	35.8	209.1	112.8	293.6	107.5	132.0	98.8	150.4	323.8	93.7	909.4
1966	1,366.2	178.8	57.3	228.7	116.0	298.7	119.9	128.3	86.2	152.3	311.4	89.7	965.1
1967	1,328.1	206.4	83.4	191.0	116.4	292.6	119.8	104.3	83.7	130.5	271.8	94.2	962.1
1968	1,403.8 (1,378.8)*	219.9	95.4	190.4	110.8	298.2	110.8	140.2	85.8	152.3	284.1	102.4	1,017.3 (992.3)*
1969	1,501.1 (1,526.1)*	209.7	74.6	220.7	130.8	308.1	132.6	151.0	92.3	181.3	323.0	109.5	1,068.6 (1,093.6)*
1970	1,631.1	208.8	64.2	280.6	207.2	357.5	139.7	115.7	102.6	154.8	318.8	100.9	1,211.4
1971	1,505.9	217.3	89.6	244.6	234.5	292.5	92.4	103.2	75.2	156.6	287.2	100.4	1,118.3
1965 1st quarter	340.5	47.0	9.2	51.1	28.7	78.8	25.9	34.6	26.8	38.4	86.6	23.5	230.4
2nd quarter	318.8	44.8	8.3	50.2	28.1	69.8	24.7	31.3	26.1	35.5	78.8	22.7	217.3
3rd quarter	332.2	47.8	8.5	57.1	28.8	67.8	27.5	34.2	22.8	37.7	80.9	22.6	228.7
4th quarter	335.4	47.3	9.8	50.7	27.2	77.2	29.4	31.9	23.1	38.8	77.5	24.9	233.0
1966 1st quarter	344.6	45.3	12.0	60.5	28.7	73.5	32.3	31.4	20.6	40.3	77.8	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	336.8	44.1	13.3	54.6	27.6	75.2	29.8	34.5	20.7	37.0	75.5	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	345.3	43.9	16.5	57.7	29.2	75.6	28.9	31.9	21.5	40.1	78.4	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	339.6	45.5	15.5	55.9	30.5	74.4	28.9	30.5	23.4	34.9	79.7	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	331.8	51.2	16.5	47.4	29.8	73.4	30.2	28.1	21.0	34.2	75.3	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	349.8	52.4	21.8	54.9	31.6	77.4	31.7	26.1	22.0	31.9	71.3	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	325.1	50.7	22.5	43.0	30.0	71.7	28.8	24.7	21.4	32.3	62.9	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	321.4	52.1	22.6	45.7	25.0	70.1	29.1	25.4	19.3	32.1	62.3	24.2	234.9
1968 1st quarter	330.9	49.4	20.4	43.4	32.4	70.7	27.5	31.1	21.5	34.5	63.9	25.9	241.1
2nd quarter	331.9	53.2	23.4	46.2	26.8	70.5	26.4	28.8	19.4	37.2	68.9	24.0	239.0
3rd quarter	350.0	58.0	22.3	46.0	25.5	74.9	31.6	34.3	20.2	37.2	75.0	25.4	249.6
4th quarter	391.0 (366.0)*	59.3	29.3	54.8	26.1	82.1	25.3	46.0	24.7	43.4	76.3	27.1	287.6 (262.6)*
1969 1st quarter	345.6 (370.6)*	51.7	21.4	49.1	25.4	74.4	26.0	37.9	18.1	41.6	79.5	26.1	240.0 (265.0)*
2nd quarter	378.1	53.9	18.2	54.9	32.8	75.2	32.1	39.8	24.0	47.2	82.4	29.5	266.2
3rd quarter	388.4	52.8	18.2	59.8	33.9	79.4	35.6	37.4	25.2	46.1	82.2	27.3	278.9
4th quarter	389.0	51.3	16.8	56.9	38.7	79.1	38.9	35.9	25.0	46.4	78.9	26.6	283.5
1970 1st quarter	389.1	50.3	14.6	66.7	42.5	86.9	32.5	30.2	26.5	38.9	78.9	25.6	284.6
2nd quarter	410.6	52.9	15.7	68.6	48.0	91.4	36.2	31.0	26.4	40.4	83.6	25.7	301.3
3rd quarter	412.6	49.7	19.7	72.1	49.2	90.8	37.2	30.0	24.9	39.0	79.6	24.4	308.6
4th quarter	418.8	55.9	14.2	73.2	67.5	88.4	33.8	24.5	24.8	36.5	76.7	25.2	316.9
1971 1st quarter	389.9	52.9	19.5	63.8	63.2	80.2	24.2	28.9	19.5	37.7	73.8	25.5	290.6
2nd quarter	372.0	50.8	19.6	56.6	55.9	75.8	24.1	29.0	20.0	40.2	73.9	24.1	274.0
3rd quarter	385.3	56.8	26.1	64.0	58.3	72.2	24.3	23.3	18.2	42.1	73.5	25.2	286.6
4th quarter	358.7†	56.8	24.4	60.2	57.1	64.3	19.8	22.0	17.5	36.6	66.0	25.6	267.1†
1972 1st quarter	366.7†										67.3	29.1	270.3†

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

The May 1972 intentions inquiry

As usual in this inquiry, companies were asked to state whether they planned to spend in 1972 and 1973 'more than' the 'same as' or 'less than' they had forecast in the inquiry carried out in November/December 1971. Some 200 large companies were asked for the latest figures of their investment intentions.

The answers ('more', 'same', 'less') given by firms were weighted by the amounts of capital expenditure which were forecast for the year in the November/December inquiry and then aggregated. For manufacturing industry the aggregate results of the May 1972 inquiry in respect of 1972 expenditure and the results of the comparable previous inquiries were as follows:

FIRMS' REPLIES WEIGHTED BY THEIR NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1971 FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

Date of inquiry	Year of expenditure forecast	'More' compared with Nov./Dec. forecast %	'Same' %	'Less' %	Balance (more−less) %
May 1964	1964	37	36	28	+ 9
May 1965	1965	25	43	32	− 7
May 1966	1966	25	35	40	−15
May 1967	1967	31	40	28	+ 3
May 1968	1968	36	30	34	+ 2
May 1969	1969	31	37	33	− 1
May 1970	1970	37	30	32	+ 4
May 1971	1971	29	28	42	−13
May 1972	1972	26	27	47	−21

The final column, the balance of 'more' minus 'less', indicates for manufacturing industry as a whole a downward shift in intentions since the November/December inquiry. On the other hand, the revised *quantitative* forecasts provided by the large manufacturing firms show a more even balance between increases and decreases.

These two indicators taken together would point to a somewhat lower level for 1972 than previously expected. However, the out-turn for 1971 is lower than estimated at the time of the last inquiry. This was based on the expenditure of the first three quarters because the fourth quarter out-turn was unknown. In consequence, the percentage fall between 1971 and 1972 suggested by the current survey is about the same as the 3 per cent fall given by the last survey.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

On the basis of the previous intentions inquiry, held in November and December 1971, it was expected that a fall of 2 per cent in the volume of investment by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in 1971 would be followed by an increase in 1972 of very similar magnitude. In the light of a revised and improved method of analysis of the results of the previous inquiry, and taking account of the results of the present inquiry, it now appears that the rise in 1972 is likely to be of the order of 5 per cent or so, and that there may be a further increase of similar magnitude in 1973.

Shipping industry

Though the figures from the intentions inquiry for the shipping industry are not easy to interpret exactly, the results are consistent with the previous expectation of a further substantial rise in 1972 in the volume of investment, perhaps by a fifth.

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	744	98	172	474	304	202	238
1961	838	104	193	542	352	216	271
1962	838	102	184	551	370	202	266
1963	910	112	201	598	376	233	301
1964	1,068	131	226	711	424	281	363
1965	1,088	130	211	748	428	283	378
1966	1,047	117	191	740	404	282	361
1967	1,082	134	184	764	419	280	384
1968	1,206 (1,201)*	131	232	843 (838)*	440	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,283 (1,288)*	127	243	913 (918)*	466	321	495 (500)*
1970	1,317	124	249	944	470	304	543
1971	1,290	120	258	912	503	280	507
1965 1st quarter	279	36	55	188	111	74	94
2nd quarter	270	31	53	185	106	71	93
3rd quarter	260	32	52	176	104	67	89
4th quarter	280	30	51	199	106	71	102
1966 1st quarter	261	29	49	183	103	69	89
2nd quarter	263	31	47	186	100	72	91
3rd quarter	262	29	47	185	101	71	90
4th quarter	261	28	48	186	100	71	90
1967 1st quarter	265	31	46	189	103	68	94
2nd quarter	275	34	45	195	105	72	98
3rd quarter	277	35	46	196	104	72	101
4th quarter	266	34	48	184	107	68	91
1968 1st quarter	299	35	55	209	110	76	114
2nd quarter	297	31	58	209	112	71	115
3rd quarter	298	31	59	208	110	76	113
4th quarter	311 (306)*	36	59	218 (213)*	108	78	124 (119)*
1969 1st quarter	308 (313)*	32	59	217 (222)*	114	80	114 (119)*
2nd quarter	318	31	60	226	116	81	121
3rd quarter	329	32	60	237	120	79	131
4th quarter	328	32	64	232	117	82	130
1970 1st quarter	316	31	62	223	113	74	129
2nd quarter	330	33	62	235	115	77	137
3rd quarter	332	32	63	238	116	77	139
4th quarter	339	29	62	248	125	75	139
1971 1st quarter	312	29	63	219	123	68	121
2nd quarter	319	30	67	222	121	73	125
3rd quarter	333	30	66	237	131	73	129
4th quarter	327	31	62	233	127	67	132
1972 1st quarter	324				125	73	126

Expenditure in the first quarter of 1972

The tables below show, with earlier figures, the provisional estimates of expenditure in the first quarter of 1972.

Manufacturing industry

Manufacturing industry's capital expenditure in the first quarter of 1972 is provisionally estimated at £367 million at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted. When comparing this figure with that of the fourth quarter of 1971, it should be noted that there has been a change in the treatment of jigs, dies, patterns and moulds and loose tools. Previously, firms were asked to include these items in stocks but recent inquiries have shown that some companies treat them as capital items and from 1972 onwards the figures will reflect firms' own accounting conventions. If the figures for the fourth quarter of 1971 had been on the same basis as the first quarter of 1972, there would have been a fall of 1 per cent between these two quarters and also a fall in investment in plant and machinery. There were increases in the other two assets.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the first quarter of 1972 was slightly lower than in the previous quarter at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted, but was some 4 per cent higher than the corresponding level in the first quarter of 1971. Investment in new building work was well maintained relative to the previous quarter and the first quarter of 1971, while expenditure on vehicles returned to the levels of the second and third quarters of 1971. Investment in plant and machinery was somewhat lower than in the previous quarter, but fairly well above the level of the first quarter of 1971.

Shipping industry

The quarterly estimates of investment for this industry tend to fluctuate, but the provisional estimate of £76 million for the first quarter of 1972, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, is some 36 per cent up on the figure for the first quarter of 1971, reflecting the strongly rising trend at present.

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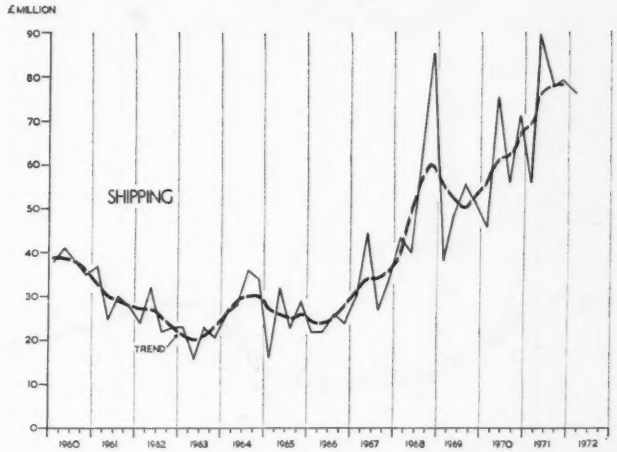
TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,902	1,035	705	162
1961	2,313	1,253	808	132
1962	2,119	1,183	829	107
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84
1964	2,445	1,236	1,086	123
1965	2,657	1,420	1,137	100
1966	2,742	1,521	1,122	99
1967	2,799	1,485	1,174	140
1968	3,230	1,632	1,352	247
1969	3,523	1,813	1,492	217
1970	4,055	2,137	1,618	301
1971	4,264	2,161	1,719	384
1965 1st quarter	638	338	285	15
2nd quarter	643	334	279	30
3rd quarter	642	357	264	21
4th quarter	735	392	308	35
1966 1st quarter	661	361	279	21
2nd quarter	662	362	278	22
3rd quarter	677	382	269	26
4th quarter	742	416	296	30
1967 1st quarter	675	358	288	29
2nd quarter	715	376	295	44
3rd quarter	672	360	287	25
4th quarter	739	392	305	42
1968 1st quarter	732	359	332	41
2nd quarter	744	371	330	43
3rd quarter	787	405	323	59
4th quarter	968	497	367	104
1969 1st quarter	778	386	355	38
2nd quarter	852	435	365	53
3rd quarter	896	470	369	57
4th quarter	997	524	404	70
1970 1st quarter	894	464	379	50
2nd quarter	995	510	399	87
3rd quarter	1,002	546	395	61
4th quarter	1,164	617	445	103
1971 1st quarter	981	510	407	65
2nd quarter	1,038	511	419	108
3rd quarter	1,083	560	429	93
4th quarter	1,163	581	464	119
1972 1st quarter	1,058	511	455	92

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURERS' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by £90 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, during the first quarter of 1972. This substantial fall followed a period of destocking over the last three quarters in 1971, but the figures for the first quarter of 1972 may have been affected by the miners' strike.

Half of the overall fall in the first quarter was accounted for by a fall in stocks of finished goods. These stocks had shown a small rise in the fourth quarter after destocking in the second and third quarters of 1971.

The remainder of the fall in the first quarter was divided almost equally between materials and fuel stocks, and work in progress. Both materials and fuel stocks, and work in progress had fallen throughout the four quarters of 1971.

The ratio of manufacturers' stocks to output rose during the first quarter of 1972. This ratio was slightly higher than the average ratio for 1971.

Note. Prior to 1972 companies were asked to include jigs, dies, patterns, moulds, loose tools, etc. in stocks but recent inquiries have shown that this does not always match companies' accounting practices. From 1972 onwards the figures will reflect companies' own accounting practices. If the figures for the fourth quarter of 1971 had been on the same basis as the first quarter of 1972 destocking would have been £23 million instead of £21 million.

Distributive industries

Following a decline of some £5 million in 1971, at 1963 prices, wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by some £2 million seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1972. Retailers' stocks, which had increased by £36 million in 1971, at 1963 prices, fell by £29 million, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1972.

Revisions to figures

The figures for the fourth quarter of 1971 have been revised to take account of late returns received from contributors. Revised figures for the first quarter of 1972 will be published in July.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

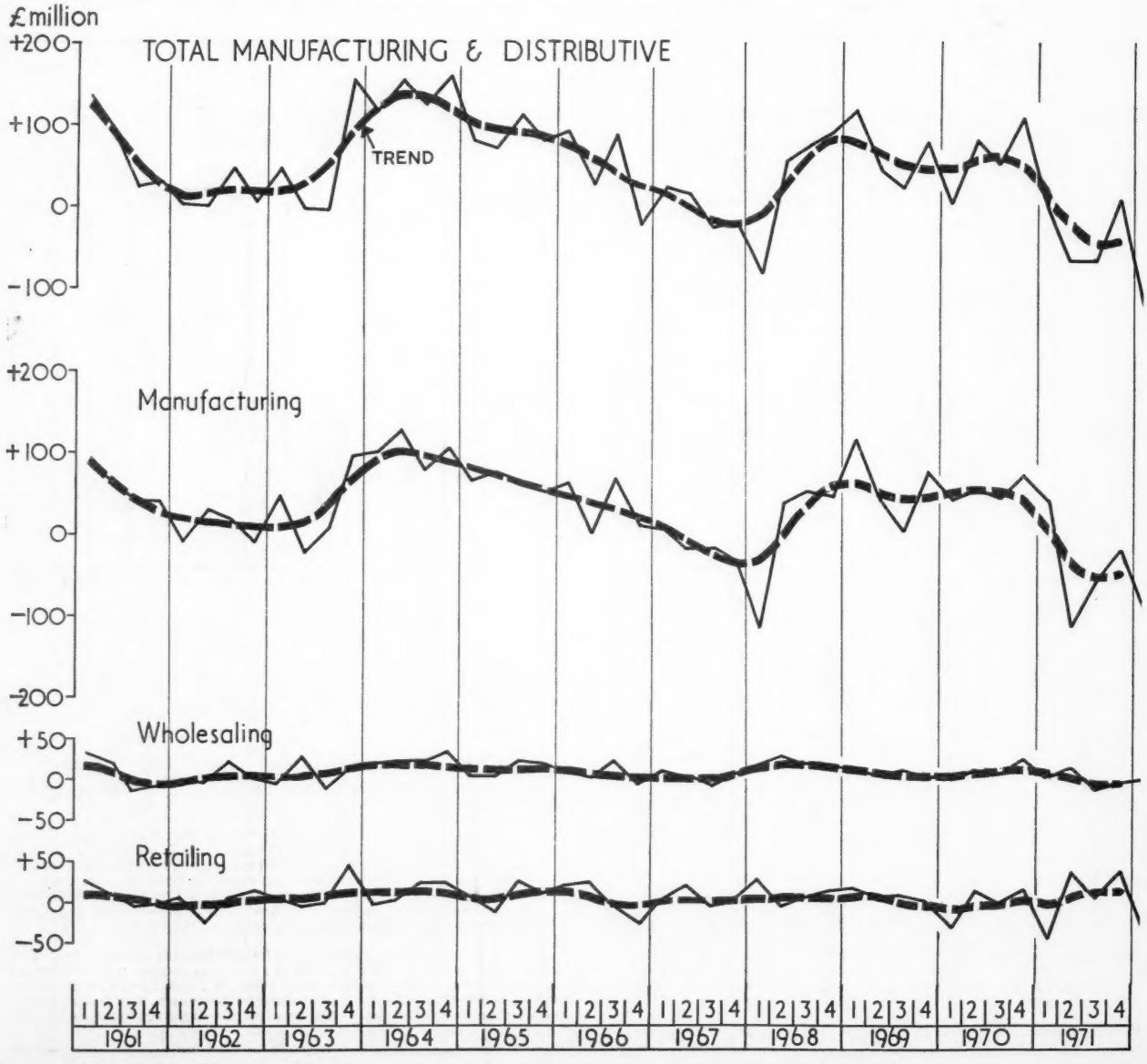


TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	9,945	7,356	1,261	1,329
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	243	214	42	–13
1971	–122	–153	–5	36
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	–41
2nd quarter	81	55	12	14
3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1971 1st quarter	–1	41	2	–44
2nd quarter	–65	–114	12	38
3rd quarter	–65	–59	–12	6
4th quarter	9	–21	–6	36
1972 1st quarter	–121	–90	–2	–29

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1971	7,356	1,001	788	534	3,585	721	726	2,461	2,660	2,235
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1971	–153	32	28	—	–149	–38	–26	–100	–88	36
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	– 6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	– 6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	– 3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	–4	1	–14	–8	63
2nd quarter	–114	–1	13	–15	–63	–35	–12	–36	–50	–28
3rd quarter	–59	–13	2	–7	–27	–1	–13	–39	–3	–17
4th quarter	–21	34	7	1	–63	3	–2	–11	–28	18
1972 1st quarter	–90							–21	–25	–44

(*continued on next page*)

MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1971	1,261	764	117	380
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	8	–6	40
1971	–5	–3	6	–8
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–9	—	10
2nd quarter	12	7	–4	8
3rd quarter	7	–2	–3	12
4th quarter	23	12	—	10
1971 1st quarter	2	–14	5	10
2nd quarter	12	10	4	–3
3rd quarter	–12	–1	1	–12
4th quarter	–6	2	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–2			

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	13,959	10,348	1,773	1,838
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,165	902	164	100
1971	600	331	103	167
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	17	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	237	176	16	46
2nd quarter	263	145	45	73
3rd quarter	18	–7	55	–30
4th quarter	82	18	–14	78
1972 1st quarter	–1	–48	–13	59

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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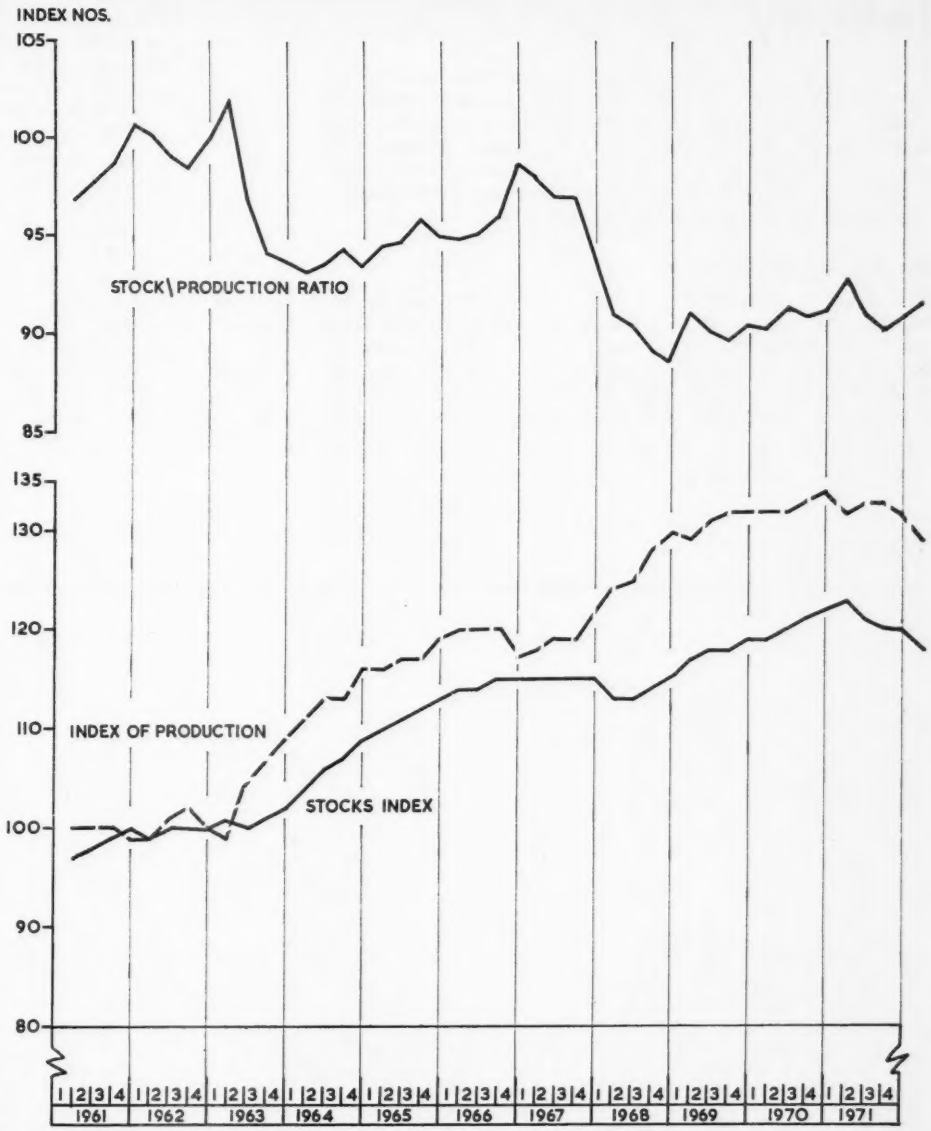
TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

	Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100 Seasonally adjusted		
	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	96.9
2	98	100	97.8
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.3
2	100	101	99.1
3	100	102	98.6
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	99	102.1
2	100	104	96.9
3	101	107	94.2
4	102	109	93.7
1964 Q 1	104	111	93.1
2	106	113	93.6
3	107	113	94.4
4	109	116	93.5
1965 Q 1	110	116	94.5
2	111	117	94.6
3	112	117	95.9
4	113	119	95.0
1966 Q 1	114	120	94.9
2	114	120	95.1
3	115	120	96.0
4	115	117	98.7
1967 Q 1	115	118	98.1
2	115	119	97.1
3	115	119	97.0
4	115	122	94.2
1968 Q 1	113	124	91.1
2	114	125	90.6
3	114	128	89.4
4	115	130	88.7
1969 Q 1	117	129	90.3
2	118	131	89.5
3	118	132	89.3
4	119	132	90.1
1970 Q 1	120	132	90.5
2	120	132	91.5
3	121	133	91.2
4	122	134	91.3
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.0
2	121	133	91.3
3	120	133	90.4
4	120	132	91.0
1972 1	118	129	91.7



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

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Activity in the chemicals industry

THIS article is one of a series published quarterly and presents the latest information available on activity in the chemicals industry as defined in Order V of the Standard Industrial Classification. Notes defining the chemicals industry and its sectors were included in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 28, 1970. More detailed information, at product level, is published in the Business Monitor series in respect of several sectors of the industry.*

Production (Table 1)

There was a rise in the output of chemicals in the fourth quarter of 1971, when output was 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. In the fourth quarter the figures for toilet preparations, paint, soap and detergents, synthetic resins and plastic materials, synthetic rubber, dyestuffs and pigments and organic chemicals, were the highest recorded in 1971. In the organics sector most of this increase occurred in monomer production and stemmed from the introduction of new plant.

Output of chemicals in 1971 was 2.3 per cent above the level in 1970, whilst the output of manufacturing industry as a whole which fell by 1 per cent between the third and fourth quarter of 1971, was slightly below the level in 1970. Thus, despite the experience in the first three quarters of 1971 the chemical industries had a significantly higher growth rate for the year than manufacturing industry.

In 1971 the growth in the output of fertilisers and toilet preparations was larger than the average recorded by these sectors in the period 1963-1971, whilst that of pharmaceuticals approached the average. Most sectors, on the other hand, in 1971 were well below the average of the period 1963-1971. Synthetic rubber, for example, fell by 9½ per cent in 1971 compared with an average growth of 10 per cent per annum and synthetic resins rose by less than 1 per cent compared with an average increase of 9 per cent. In the organics sector, the rapid shift from coal tar products continued.

Provisional figures suggest that the output of chemicals in the first quarter of 1972, fell by about 1½ per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1971, though it was nearly 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of that year. The level of manufacturing activity generally was however depressed by the impact of the miners' strike.

* A full list of Business Monitor titles was last published in *Trade and Industry* on May 11, 1972.

TABLE 1. OUTPUT

Index numbers 1963 = 100

	1968 MLH	Weights	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1970 (Seasonally adjusted) 3rd qtr.	1970 (Seasonally adjusted) 4th qtr.	1971 (Seasonally adjusted) 1st qtr.	1971 (Seasonally adjusted) 2nd qtr.	1971 (Seasonally adjusted) 3rd qtr.	1971 (Seasonally adjusted) 4th qtr.	% Growth rates 1963/71	% Growth rates 1970/1
Inorganic chemicals	271/1	11.2	118	119	124	130	133	138	137	138	143	139	138	140	132	4.1	–0.4
Organic chemicals	271/2	13.7	118	122	127	143	160	168	167	172	166	170	164	156	179	6.7	—
Coal tar products		1.9	94	90	84	76	67	61	50	62	59	54	50	49	47	–8.1	–17.6
Monomers		4.5	135	147	157	188	225	230	253	232	230	148	246	229	289	12.3	10.0
Other organic chemicals		7.3	113	115	119	132	143	157	145	163	155	152	144	139	145	4.8	–7.5
Other chemicals	271/3	11.2	112	117	124	136	140	143	149	146	145	148	151	145	149	5.1	4.3
Pharmaceuticals chemicals and preparations	272	13.0	126	145	156	167	189	208	226	212	218	213	227	232	231	10.7	8.8
Toilet preparations	273	3.9	110	117	122	121	119	123	131	119	129	128	130	122	131	3.4	6.0
Paint	274	7.3	107	108	112	118	120	127	129	132	130	127	124	128	133	3.2	1.1
Soap and detergents	275	4.0	101	103	104	108	114	113	111	115	114	110	104	111	115	1.3	–2.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	276/1	10.7	123	135	147	169	185	198	200	203	203	200	201	195	202	9.1	0.8
Synthetic rubber	276/2	1.0	137	152	160	186	214	240	217	251	240	222	181	216	251	10.2	–9.5
Dyestuffs and pigements	277	6.0	137	137	137	152	161	177	172	178	174	168	174	162	181	7.0	–3.1
Fertilisers	278	4.0	100	98	106	107	100	109	113	116	120	108	113	126	104	1.5	3.7
Other chemical industries	279	14.0	113	118	129	129	132	137	136	139	141	132	140	134	135	3.5	–0.6
Of which: Formulated pesticides, etc.	279/4	1.6	121	139	146	166	186	194	200	186	221	187	214	183	219	9.1	3.4
Photographic chemical materials	279/7	2.6	120	129	138	150	163	179	186	189	179	177	181	194	183	8.1	3.9
Total	Order V	100.0	117.1	123.4	130.4	140.0	148.0	157.9	161.5	160.2	162.0	159.6	161.1	160.2	165.1 (a)	6.2	2.3
Total all manufacturing industry			112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1	126.9	127.3	128.4	126.7	127.1	127.4	126.2 (b)	3.0	–0.2

(a) The provisional index for the first quarter of 1972 is 162.5.
(b) The provisional index for the first quarter of 1972 is 123.7.

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Imports and exports (Tables 2 and 3)

The rise of 12½ per cent in the value of imports in the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of 1971, was the biggest increase for a year. Increases were particularly marked in the case of other general chemicals and synthetic resins. Soap and detergents imports also rose sharply but this was largely due to the inclusion of candles in this category. Insufficient data is available as yet to indicate whether the rise in imports was connected with disruptions to output occasioned by power cuts during the miners' strike.

Exports at current prices in the first quarter were 14 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1971, most sectors showing increases. The ratio of the value of exports to the value of imports in the first quarter of 1972 was 1.4, or about the same as in the first quarter of 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Home market prices (Table 4)

The provisional index of home market prices for the first quarter of 1972 shows a rise of 1.4 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1971, for chemicals, and a rise of just over 1 per cent for all manufacturing industry. Prices in both chemicals and all manufacturing industry are about 5½ per cent up on the first quarter of 1971.

Prices of materials and fuel purchased (Table 5)

Provisional figures for the first quarter of this year show the second successive quarterly fall of about ½ per cent in the price of materials and fuels purchased by the chemicals industry. For manufacturing industry as a whole a rise of just under 1 per cent offset a corresponding fall in the previous quarter.

Capital expenditure (Table 7)

The provisional capital expenditure figures for 1971 show a decline of 15 per cent from the peak level of 1970 to £244 million at 1963 prices. There was no indication of any upturn in the fourth quarter of the year.

TABLE 2. IMPORTS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

£ million

	Inorganic chemicals	Organic chemicals	Other chemicals	Pharm. chems. and preps.	Toilet prepara-tions	Paint	Soap and deter-gents	Synthetic resins	Synthetic rubber	Dyestuffs and pigments	Ferti-lisers	Products of other chemical industries	Total
	271/1	271/2	271/3	272	273	274	275	276/1	276/2	277	278	279	
1963	18.5	54.7	32.1	8.4	2.0	1.9	4.0	42.6	10.8	11.2	20.1	12.0	218.4
1964	26.0	71.0	38.0	8.9	2.7	2.2	3.3	53.5	11.7	14.9	18.8	14.2	265.1
1965	29.4	86.0	43.4	13.4	2.8	2.4	3.6	53.6	10.0	15.3	19.6	15.6	295.1
1966	33.1	85.4	43.2	16.4	3.2	2.7	5.0	58.4	11.1	15.7	17.9	17.1	309.2
1967	38.0	95.4	44.2	17.5	3.3	3.4	5.7	64.2	13.0	17.9	26.3	19.0	347.9
1968	46.8	118.1	59.1	21.8	4.4	4.5	7.5	81.3	14.6	24.8	29.2	22.8	434.9
1969	56.9	136.4	66.6	29.1	4.6	4.8	6.7	91.4	16.8	25.0	24.2	24.1	486.6
1970	70.5	160.7	71.7	38.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	109.0	18.8	26.7	23.1	30.6	565.9
1971	68.3	147.3	82.5	42.2	6.2	5.9	9.4	116.5	20.5	35.7	25.9	34.9	595.2
1969 1st quarter	13.0	30.7	17.7	6.3	0.8	1.0	1.6	20.3	.9	6.5	.0	6.0	115.8
2nd quarter	15.2	34.6	16.8	7.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	24.9	4.6	6.8	5.7	6.3	126.2
3rd quarter	14.3	35.0	15.4	7.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	23.4	4.1	5.7	6.1	6.3	122.4
4th quarter	14.4	36.0	16.7	8.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	22.8	4.2	6.0	4.4	5.6	122.1
1970 1st quarter	17.3	37.6	16.9	9.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	25.1	4.5	5.7	7.3	8.1	135.5
2nd quarter	17.3	40.5	19.4	8.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	28.1	5.2	6.7	4.4	7.7	142.8
3rd quarter	16.7	40.4	17.0	9.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	27.3	4.0	7.5	4.9	7.7	139.2
4th quarter	19.2	42.2	18.5	10.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	28.4	5.0	6.8	6.5	7.2	148.4
1971 1st quarter	18.0	40.2	20.2	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	28.3	4.6	9.2	8.9	9.9	153.9
2nd quarter	18.6	36.4	21.8	10.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	29.7	5.3	9.5	5.1	9.0	152.1
3rd quarter	13.9	35.3	21.7	9.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	30.7	5.6	8.3	6.0	8.2	145.4
4th quarter	17.8	35.4	18.9	11.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	27.8	5.0	8.7	6.0	7.7	143.9
1972 1st quarter	18.3	38.8	28.3	11.2	1.7	1.3	4.2	33.9	4.9	9.8	9.8	10.7	172.9

TABLE 3. EXPORTS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

£ million

	Inorganic chemicals	Organic chemicals	Other chemicals	Pharm. chems. and preps.	Toilet prepara-tions	Paint	Soap and deter-gents	Synthetic resins	Synthetic rubber	Dyestuffs and pigments	Fertilisers	Products of other chemical industries	Of which: Pesticides	Photo-graphic materials	Total
	271/1	271/2	271/3	272	273	274	275	276/1	276/2	277	278	279	279/4	279/7	
1963	34.7	58.3	57.0	50.9	10.7	14.0	15.2	61.0	7.2	30.3	4.9	47.2	10.5	13.4	391.4
1964	38.6	65.2	63.7	56.4	11.3	14.3	15.3	71.2	7.8	35.6	5.9	51.8	12.1	14.7	437.1
1965	42.6	64.6	70.9	63.6	12.0	14.0	15.3	79.8	9.2	35.6	8.1	54.3	11.9	16.4	470.0
1966	41.9	69.7	74.3	70.4	13.0	14.1	14.9	86.0	10.7	36.8	7.8	60.3	15.0	17.2	499.7
1967	41.4	75.4	77.5	75.2	14.0	13.4	16.2	91.5	10.0	37.5	8.4	63.6	17.0	19.1	524.0
1968	50.1	99.3	93.9	92.6	17.3	16.3	18.6	107.0	14.1	45.1	7.5	82.9	21.0	27.3	644.7
1969	51.3	109.8	109.5	112.9	20.4	17.6	22.5	124.1	17.5	50.1	5.4	99.0	26.2	33.5	740.1
1970	61.5	135.7	127.0	134.1	22.4	19.5	23.5	139.1	19.8	53.6	4.8	105.0	26.5	39.8	846.2
1971	62.7	154.4	148.9	161.1	23.9	21.6	23.8	154.9	22.2	58.7	3.6	121.0	32.7	45.3	956.8
1969 1st quarter	11.5	24.3	23.8	25.3	4.3	4.0	4.9	27.8	4.2	11.1	1.9	22.4	6.4	6.6	165.5
2nd quarter	13.8	26.8	28.5	28.6	5.0	4.4	5.1	32.3	4.3	12.7	1.0	26.3	7.3	9.0	188.8
3rd quarter	13.2	28.7	29.0	29.0	5.1	4.4	6.2	30.2	4.0	12.4	0.8	24.8	6.1	8.9	187.8
4th quarter	12.8	30.0	28.3	29.9	5.9	4.9	6.3	33.8	5.0	13.9	1.6	25.5	6.4	9.0	197.9
1970 1st quarter	13.7	31.8	29.1	31.0	5.0	4.3	5.6	33.2	4.4	12.5	1.7	25.0	8.0	8.1	197.2
2nd quarter	18.3	33.0	31.6	32.7	6.0	5.1	6.0	37.8	5.9	14.3	1.4	29.4	8.3	11.1	221.4
3rd quarter	13.8	32.6	30.5	31.3	5.3	4.4	5.6	31.2	4.6	12.7	0.6	24.0	5.1	10.3	196.7
4th quarter	15.9	38.3	35.8	39.0	6.2	5.6	6.3	37.0	4.9	14.1	1.1	26.5	5.0	10.3	230.8
1971 1st quarter	14.8	35.3	30.5	34.3	5.1	4.9	5.6	34.2	5.3	13.2	1.4	26.8	8.1	9.5	211.6
2nd quarter	16.7	41.2	37.6	44.6	5.9	5.6	6.2	39.8	5.0	14.7	0.8	33.3	9.8	12.3	251.2
3rd quarter	15.3	38.1	42.4	40.4	6.0	5.2	6.0	38.2	5.5	14.8	0.4	28.7	7.1	11.8	241.0
4th quarter	15.8	39.9	38.3	41.9	6.9	5.8	6.0	42.7	6.4	16.0	1.0	32.2	7.7	11.8	253.1
1972 1st quarter	12.6	36.0	37.5	41.7	6.4	4.7	7.0	41.2	6.8	17.6	1.8	28.5	9.0	11.1	241.9

(continued on next page)

ACTIVITY IN THE CHEMICALS INDUSTRY
continued

TABLE 4. HOME MARKET PRICES

1963 = 100

	1968 MLH	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1970				1971				1972
										1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p
Inorganic chemicals	271/1	101.2	101.9	105.5	105.9	110.0	113.2	118.7	127.9	116.4	119.3	119.5	119.8	125.2	127.8	129.2	129.4	131.4
Organic chemicals	271/2	98.6	96.6	96.2	96.2	98.1	97.8	99.1	105.5	97.2	97.9	100.5	100.7	103.7	105.6	106.5	106.2	106.1
Other chemicals	271/3	98.6	99.8	99.6	100.9	102.0	103.8	107.3	114.0	103.9	105.3	110.0	109.9	113.6	114.2	114.2	114.1	114.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals	272	98.7	96.5	92.9	92.2	93.8	94.7	104.7	115.9	98.5	104.7	107.3	108.2	112.5	118.0	118.8	118.7	120.2
Pharmaceutical preparations	272	99.2	98.1	95.8	94.8	95.5	94.8	96.7	101.4	95.5	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.3	100.7	103.0	103.5	104.7
Toilet preparations	273	103.5	109.3	113.3	114.5	121.2	123.4	131.1	141.9	126.5	129.5	132.7	135.8	136.7	140.1	144.9	145.8	148.9
Paint	274	100.4	101.4	101.6	101.7	103.9	104.8	111.1	124.8	105.5	110.6	111.4	117.0	121.7	125.3	126.0	126.2	130.0
Soap	275	104.0	114.7	115.4	113.7	116.1	121.3	131.6	142.4	126.9	130.7	133.5	135.2	139.1	140.1	144.1	146.3	147.7
Synthetic detergents	275	100.9	103.4	103.4	100.9	102.2	105.6	110.9	117.0	108.9	109.2	112.5	113.0	113.6	117.2	118.2	118.9	119.6
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	276/1	98.0	96.1	95.3	93.4	95.6	96.5	99.6	103.8	97.6	99.2	100.4	101.0	102.8	103.8	103.8	104.8	105.7
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	101.4	109.9	112.2	112.5	114.0	118.8	127.8	143.0	121.7	124.7	132.5	132.3	137.9	141.5	146.3	146.1	146.5
Formulated pesticides	279/4	98.0	99.3	102.5	102.8	106.3	105.3	107.2	111.0	106.1	105.5	108.4	108.8	109.8	110.4	110.5	113.6	115.7
Photographic chemical materials	279/7	101.6	102.5	102.6	104.5	117.6	118.3	122.0	120.2	119.2	119.8	124.0	124.8	126.2	127.8	130.3	131.5	132.2
Total	Order V*	100.1	101.0	101.7	102.1	105.4	106.4	111.2	120.2	108.3	110.3	112.3	113.7	117.4	119.7	121.5	122.2	123.9
Total All manufacturing industry		102.9	106.8	109.6	110.9	115.3	119.8	127.7	137.7	124.2	126.6	128.7	131.4	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6

* This price index refers only to sales outside the chemicals industry, including sectors not shown above
p = provisional

TABLE 5. PRICES OF MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED BY THE CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES (ORDER V) AND BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1963 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1970				1971				1972
									1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st p qtr.
Order V	103.8	107.6	108.4	110.0	114.4	116.7	123.7	134.2	120.7	122.4	123.7	127.8	131.4	134.2	136.0	135.2	134.5
Manufacturing industry	104.1	105.4	108.0	107.5	117.3	121.4	126.2	132.4	126.3	126.1	124.9	127.3	129.7	133.1	133.9	132.9	134.0

TABLE 6. EMPLOYMENT (GREAT BRITAIN)†

Thousands

	1968	1970			1971			
	MLH	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
General chemicals	271	137.7	135.1	133.7	132.5	140.5	139.0	136.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	75.2	77.6	77.6	77.3	77.4	77.6	77.0
Toilet preparations	273	23.2	24.0	24.1	23.1	24.8	25.7	26.3
Paint	274	33.8	34.1	33.4	33.1	31.3	31.4	30.8
Soap and detergents	275	21.5	21.1	20.8	20.4	18.6	18.6	18.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	59.5	60.1	59.5	59.0	56.6	55.9	55.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	26.6	26.9	27.1	26.9	24.8	24.8	24.9
Fertilisers	278	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.3	12.5	12.5	12.6
Other chemical industries	279	81.9	81.6	80.2	78.6	79.5	79.1	78.1
Total		472.5	472.5	469.6	464.2	466.1	464.7	459.6

† Employment in the chemicals industry in Northern Ireland is about 3,500: of which 1,000 is in General Chemicals: 1,700 in Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials and 600 in Fertilisers. From June 1971 onwards, all figures have been revised to take account of information derived from the mid-1971 count of national insurance cards.

TABLE 7. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	Current prices	£ million 1963 prices
1963	134	134
1964	168	165
1965	224	209
1966	259	229
1967	217	191
1968	225	190
1969	270	221
1970	381	281
1971 p	364	244
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1968 3rd quarter	51	46
4th quarter	74	55
1969 1st quarter	55	49
2nd quarter	65	55
3rd quarter	68	60
4th quarter	82	57
1970 1st quarter	82	67
2nd quarter	90	69
3rd quarter	93	72
4th quarter	115	73
1971 1st quarter r	87	64
2nd quarter r	82	57
3rd quarter r	90	64
4th quarter p	104	60

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Turnover of the catering trades in April

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the period February to April was 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This maintains the upward trend shown in recent months.

Recent percentage increases in turnover compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1971 4th quarter	10	13	10	10	−3
1972 1st quarter	9	13	7	10	—
April	8	14	8	8	4

Note

The Easter holiday was split between the March and April trading periods in 1972, but fell entirely in April in 1971.

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1971	149
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1972 1st quarter	158
1971 October	151
November	152
December*	155
1972 January	158
February	158
March*	160
April	161
1971 November-1972 January	155
1972 February-April	159
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The April 1972 period was the four weeks from April 2, 1972 to April 29, 1972. The April 1971 period was the four weeks from April 4, 1971 to May 1, 1971.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended April 29, 1972.

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	972,751	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	44,847	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	30,803	
		1,048,401
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		28,875
		1,077,276
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to May 8, 1972, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for five weeks ended April 29, 1972		500,800

The sixth interim allocation for the fifteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 44 per cent.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, June 9, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Rentadick	BR/E 36167/11/6/77	94	June 6	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Virgin Film Productions Ltd.
All Coppers Are . . .	BR/E 36168/11/6/77	87	June 6	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Peter Rogers Productions Ltd.
Two Weeks at Manutuke	BR/E 36169/11/6/77	22	June 6	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	New Zealand National Film Unit
A Ship of Their Own	BR/E 36170/11/6/77	24	June 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Blinker's Spy Spotter	BR/E 36174/11/6/77	58	June 8	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Eyeline Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2244	BR/E 35910/11/6/77	7	June 9	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2244A	BR/E 35911/11/6/77	7	June 9	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Revengers	F 36163	108	June 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Cinema Center Films
The War Between Men and Women	F 36164	105	June 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Cinema Center Films
Chato's Land	F 36165	100	June 6	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Michael Winner Ltd.
The Ceremony	F 36166	122	June 6	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Sozosha and A.T.G., Tokyo
Cool Breeze	F 36171	102	June 7	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. and Penelope Productions Inc.
The Carey Treatment	F 36172	101	June 7	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer International Inc.
Cabaret	F 36173	124	June 7	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	A.B.C. Picture Corporation
Now You See Him, Now You Don't	F 36175	88	June 8	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions

Retail trade in April

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in April is 108.2 (1966 = 100). However, the allowance for the effect of the Easter holiday in the seasonal adjustments of the separate March and April figures is uncertain this year since the holiday period was split between the March and April trading periods for the first time since 1961. Taking March and April together to overcome this gives an average index of 107.3, well above the low figure for February and rather more than the levels in November, December and January.

Because of the uncertain effect of the holiday it is not possible to draw reliable conclusions about sales since the Budget, although the sharp recovery in sales by durable goods shops in April suggests some effect, at least on the timing of sales.

In the three months February to April the volume of total sales was little changed from the average in the preceding three months. Sales by food shops were ½ per cent less, but sales by clothing and footwear shops increased by 2 per cent, and sales by durable goods shops were 1 per cent above their earlier high level. Sales by other non-food shops were unchanged.

Note

The March 1972 figures have been amended slightly to incorporate revised information from contributors.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) 1966=100

	All kinds of business (†)	Food shops (†)	Non-food shops			
			Total (†)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (‡)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	101.4	101.2	101.5	100	103	102
1968	103.6	102.1	104.8	104	108	104
1969	103.0	103.1	102.9	104	104	102
1970	104.2	103.3	105.0	107	107	103
1971	104.8	101.9	107.1	109	115	103
1970 2nd quarter	104.2	103.4	104.9	107	105	103
3rd quarter	104.6	103.1	105.9	107	109	104
4th quarter	104.7	103.1	106.0	109	109	104
1971 1st quarter	102.0	101.8	102.1	107	108	97
2nd quarter	104.4	101.4	107.0	109	110	104
3rd quarter	105.5	101.7	108.7	108	121	104
4th quarter	107.4	102.8	110.7	110	121	108
1972 1st quarter	106.5 r	101.4	111.1 r	109	121	108
1971 October	108.4	102.2	113.0	114	125	108
November	106.8	101.8	110.5	109	120	108
December*	107.1	104.1	109.1	107	118	107
1972 January	107.0	101.1	112.2	108	125	109
February	106.0	101.1	110.6	106	123	108
March*	106.6 r	101.8	101.6 r	112	117	107 r
April	108.2	102.8	113.0	111	128	108
1971/72 Nov.-Jan	107.0	102.5	110.5	108	121	108
Feb.-April	106.9	101.9	111.3	110	122	107
Percentage increase	−0.1	−0.6	0.7	2	1	—

All the series in Tables 1 and 2 are seasonally adjusted independently of each other: this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value (which are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax) and volume for the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by April 1972 sales was the four weeks from April 2, 1972 to April 29, 1972, the corresponding period in 1971 was from April 4, 1971 to May 1, 1971.

(†) The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit.

(‡) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

r = Revised figure

RETAIL SALES
1966=100

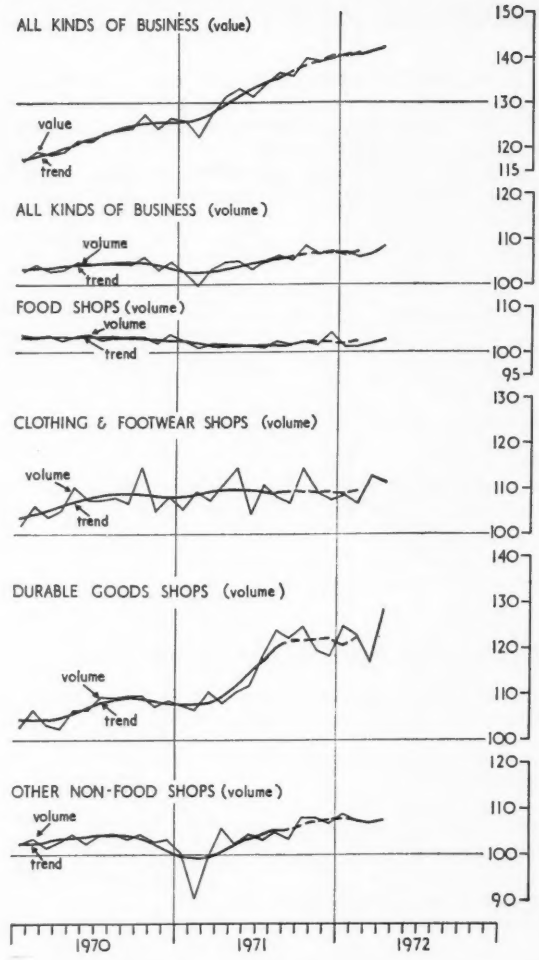

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business (†)	Food shops (†)	Non-food shops			
			Total (†)	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (‡)
(Sales in 1966 £ million Provisional estimates)	(11,372)	(4,952)	(6,420)	(1,727)	(1,176)	(3,517)
1967	103.0	103.0	102.9	102	104	103
1968	109.2	108.0	110.2	107	113	111
1969	114.3	115.3	113.5	112	113	115
1970	122.4	122.2	122.6	121	123	123
1971	133.3	133.0	133.5	132	140	132
1970 2nd quarter	121.0	120.9	121.3	121	120	122
3rd quarter	123.9	123.3	124.6	122	127	125
4th quarter	126.2	125.3	127.0	127	128	127
1971 1st quarter	125.7	126.9	124.5	127	130	122
2nd quarter	132.0	131.3	132.8	132	134	132
3rd quarter	135.7	135.1	136.3	132	149	134
4th quarter	139.7	138.7	140.5	136	148	140
1972 1st quarter	140.9 r	139.3	142.4 r	138	149	142
1971 October	139.9	136.8	142.3	141	152	140
November	139.3	137.7	140.3	136	148	140
December*	139.9	141.0	139.2	134	146	140
1972 January	140.8	138.4	143.0	136	154	143
February	140.4	139.1	141.7	134	151	142
March*	141.4 r	140.1	142.6 r	143	145	142 r
April	142.2	139.6	144.5	143	157	141
1971/72 Nov.-Jan	140.0	139.2	140.7	135	149	141
Feb.-April	141.3	139.6	142.9	140	150	142
Percentage increase	0.9	0.3	1.6	4	1	—

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in April

NEW instalment credit extended by finance houses and retailers in April totalled £186 million in seasonally adjusted terms, the same as on average in the first quarter of the year. In the three months February-April lending by finance houses was 5 per cent less than in the previous three months, and lending by retailers was down by 3 per cent.

Total sales by retailers on instalment credit terms followed a similar pattern and were much the same in April as on average in the first quarter. Comparing the three months February-April with the previous three months, there was an increase of 4 per cent in credit sales by department stores, but credit sales by durable goods shops and 'other instalment credit retailers' (mainly mail order houses) decreased by 3 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

Instalment debt owing to finance houses and retailers increased by £20 million during April, rather less than on average in other recent months. The total increase during the three months February-April was £72 million, compared with £95 million between November and January. At the end of April the total debt outstanding amounted to £1,708 million, 24 per cent more than a year earlier.

Note

The March 1972 figures for retailers have been amended to incorporate revised information from contributors.

TABLE 1. HIRE PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1968	1,600	43	769	26	831	17
1969	1,517	−19	701	−21	816	2
1970	1,716	87	822	58	894	29
1971	2,001	244	990	165	1,011	79
1970 1st quarter	403	12	187	6	216	6
2nd quarter	423	26	204	18	219	8
3rd quarter	438	20	211	11	227	9
4th quarter	452	29	220	23	232	6
1971 1st quarter	407	4	211	19	196	−15
2nd quarter	452	33	210	8	242	25
3rd quarter	570	108	289	73	281	35
4th quarter	572	99	280	65	292	34
1972 1st quarter	558 r	87 r	267	54	291 r	33 r
1971 October	188	39	88	25	100	14
November	198	33	98	17	100	16
December	186	27	94	23	92	4
1972 January	192	35	89	19	103	16
February	184	15	86	11	98	4
March	182 r	37 r	92	24	90 r	13 r
April	186	20	90	16	96	4
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972	576	95	281	59	295	36
1972 Feb.-April	552	72	268	51	284	21
Percentage increase	−4		−5		−3	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1971 (unadjusted)	—	1,628	—	1,010	—	618

† Direct business only; ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1968	110	108	112	111
1969	109	100	114	114
1970	119	112	123	124
1971	132	139	145	126
1970 1st quarter	114	108	113	118
2nd quarter	118	112	123	122
3rd quarter	122	115	130	126
4th quarter	124	115	128	130
1971 1st quarter	107	121	133	95
2nd quarter	129	119	139	135
3rd quarter	144	160	156	132
4th quarter	148	158	151	141
1972 1st quarter	147 r	155	161	139 r
1971 October	153	162	160	146
November	152	157	157	149
December*	140	155	140	131
1972 January	155	160	166	151
February	149	155	158	143
March*	138 r	151	159	127 r
April	147	153	162	142
1971 Nov.-Jan. 1972 av.	149	157	153	142
1972 Feb.-April av.	144	153	160	137
Percentage increase	−3	−3	4	−4

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.
‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.
§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.
The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by April 1972 sales was the four weeks from April 2, 1972 to April 29, 1972. The corresponding period in 1971 was from April 4, 1971 to May 1, 1971.

Retailers' stocks in April

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of April showed an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year; at constant prices there was an increase of 5 per cent. These increases are much in line with those recorded for March but, in constant price terms, larger than those shown in the later months of 1971.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192								
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*								
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129								
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*								

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

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Turnover of the motor trades in April

THE total turnover of the motor trades in April was 19 per cent more than a year earlier. This increase was above the average for the first quarter of the year and the same as on average in the fourth quarter of 1971.

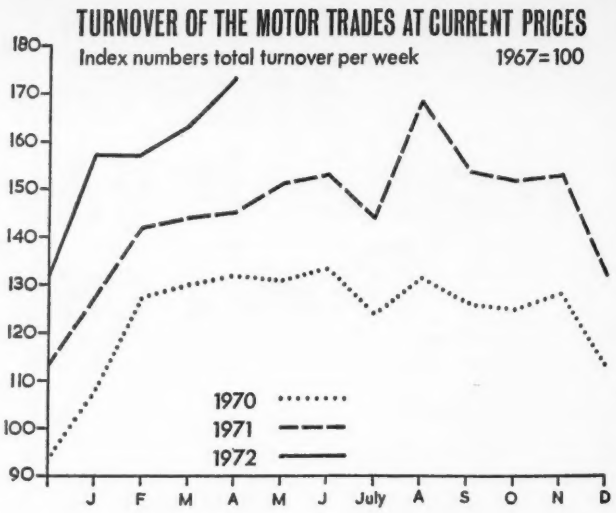
Sales of new motor vehicles in the month were 32 per cent more by value than in April last year, not much less than the increase recorded in the fourth quarter: the actual level of sales exceeded the peak reached last August. Sales of second-hand vehicles were 12 per cent more than a year ago, a somewhat smaller increase than in other recent months.

Other sales and receipts (mainly sales of petrol, oil, parts and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs) were up by 11 per cent in April, slightly more than the average increase earlier this year.

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effects of price changes.

Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars.

The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.



INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	162 ‡	159				157	157	163	173								
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	16 §	15				23	11	14	19								
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	184 ‡	177				186	166	178	208								
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	24 §	22				40	11	18	32								
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	98	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	149 ‡	149				129	154	161	151								
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	16 §	17				22	13	18	12								
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	151 ‡	150				145	151	154	155								
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10 §	9				10	10	9	11								

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January to April 1972.
§ Percentage increase for period January to April 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971.

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R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast, BT1 2BE Tel: Belfast 31743/4 (Code: 0232 31743/4) Telex 74577.

Birmingham
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor and Stafford.
B. T. Clark, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham 51B 3DL Tel. Edgbaston 4375. (Code: 021-454 4375) Telex 33132.

Bradford
The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
F. Wilmot, West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford, BD1 4LG. Tel. Bradford 25147. (Code: 0274 25147) Telex 51161.

Bristol
Counties of Gloucester East of the Severn, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall and the Channel Islands.
W. D. Begg, Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol, BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. (Code: 0272 22102) Telex 44248.

Cardiff
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G. H. Turl, St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff, CF1 1ES. Tel. 26657. (Code: 0222 26657) Telex 49284.

Crawley
Counties of Surrey (excluding area covered by GLC) and Sussex.
F. R. Burge, Barden House, 36 Spencers Road, West Green, Crawley, Sussex. Tel. 23444. (Code: 0293 23444) Telex 87374.

Edinburgh
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J. S. Anderson, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4LN. Tel. Caledonian 3004. (Code: 031-225 3004) Telex 72170.

Glasgow
The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
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Liverpool
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J. M. Foster, Number One Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9HJ. Tel. Central 5756. (Code: 051-236 5756) Telex 62537.

Manchester
Parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and parts of Derbyshire.
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Newcastle upon Tyne
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Nottingham
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A. E. Beedle, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham, NG1 2LE. Tel. 46585. (Code: 0602 46585) Telex 37566.

Reading
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New York
In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States anp Canada.
J. A. Dorrian, DFM, 150 East 58th Street, New York, 10022, USA. Tel. 593 2258. Telex 420543.

Nigeria and Kenya.

Two important DTI Trade Exhibitions for industrial and machinery exporters in 1973.

Nigeria.
LAGOS 26 Feb - 2 Mar 1973
British Industrial Exhibition

Kenya.
NAIROBI 11-15 June 1973
British Machinery Exhibition

Two British Industrial Exhibitions organised by the Department of Trade and Industry are to be held in Nigeria and Kenya during 1973.

The British Industrial Exhibition to be held in LAGOS from 26 February to 2 March 1973 and the British Machinery Exhibition to be held in NAIROBI from 11 to 15 June 1973 will be of particular interest to industrial and machinery exporters.

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TRADE PROMOTION

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

First British mini-week in Canada a resounding success

From the British Government Office, Vancouver BC

THE first British 'mini-week' in Canada was held in Victoria, the capital city of British Columbia, from May 22-27. The idea for the promotion came from the Victoria Downtown Businessmen's Association.

It took the form of a multiple stores promotion to coincide with the city's 'Victorian Days' and the influx of American visitors at the start of summer. The week was organised in conjunction with the Victoria Chamber of Commerce and the British Government Office in Vancouver, the decision to support the venture being taken by the Department of Trade and Industry on the basis of an estimated $1,100,000 of extra buying. All the main department stores, two shopping malls and over 50 individual shops took part.

The opening ceremony was performed on May 22 (a public holiday in celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday on May 24) by Mr. Clive C. Clemens, Principal British Trade Commissioner in Vancouver. It followed the opening of Victorian Days by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

The Department supported the promotion by sending out a number of artisans to demonstrate their traditional skills at vantage shopping points and by providing display material and special display features from Britain.

Victoria, which takes special pride in its British appearance and affiliations, became even more British during the week with a resplendent display of Union Jacks and heraldic banners, plus a genuine London Bobby pounding an unfamiliar beat and an attractive Hampshire barmaid presiding over an English pub in the famous Empress Hotel, which overlooks Victoria Harbour. The pub also featured typically English dishes prepared by a chef from Devon.

The major department stores, shopping malls and most of the downtown shops went British, featuring a wide range of consumer goods—foodstuffs, clothes, fabrics, giftware, furniture, toys, books, in fact almost anything to be seen in the shops in Britain, plus a car display.

Woodward's, one of the largest department stores in British Columbia, specially featured in a single area a large Marks and Spencer display of the famous St. Michael range of clothing. Among the special displays sent out from Britain by the Department of Trade and Industry, which drew interested crowds to the stores, were a panorama of the life of Sir Winston Churchill, including a number of personal relics, a display of 400 years of British fashion, a collection of Victoriana, Britain in the times of Elizabeth I and II, and photographic displays of Britain's ancient monuments and the operations of Lloyds of London.

The artisans, who travelled specially to demonstrate the unique traditional handcrafts for which Britain remains famous in a mechanised age, included a glass-engraver, weaver, potter, woodcarver, saddle-maker, model-maker, artist, shipbottler, silver-worker and copper-worker.

Among the events held to mark the opening were a lunch on board the Canadian destroyer HMCS *Chaudiere* (whose captain is British) dressed overall and moored in Victoria's inner harbour in front of the British Columbia Parliament Building. There was an evening reception in the Empress Hotel hosted by the Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Clemens.

The promotion was given generous publicity in British Columbia and the State of Washington.

DOE to stage tenth Building Exhibition

THIS year is the tenth anniversary of the DOE Building Exhibition. The 1972 display is being held from September 7-13 at the National Agricultural Centre, Kenilworth, near Coventry.

Sponsored originally by the Ministry of Public Building and Works to promote good building technique, manufacturers of building equipment and others in the construction industry have since supported it well. Each year has brought more visitors, not only from the building trade but also from local authorities, architects, surveyors and other professions associated with building, and technical colleges and schools. Many inquiries have come from overseas.

Although the Centre is larger than last year's site at Ingliston, Edinburgh, stand space is already going well. So far, 80 stands have been taken, representing a good cross-section of the industry.

The site has ample means for demonstrating heavy equipment. Some stands will give on-the-spot displays of new plant and ideas in building techniques. Daily film shows will supplement demonstrations. The Department's own stand features the House Improvement Campaign, the work of the Department's Building Research Establishment and building activity in the Department's Regions, exemplified by work in the Midlands.

The exhibition will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.). It will be closed on Sunday, September 10. Admission will be by invitation for the trade, and to members of the public on payment of 12p.

The Kirby-Vickers stand at the recent Drupa Printing and Packaging Exhibition held in Dusseldorf. Photo shows the company's mark 2 die-cutter.

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Robert Kennelly (left) of Write Inc., New York, looking at a Deeko Ltd. line in paper tableware with Mr. and Mrs. Slade of Deeko, at the New York Stationery Show.

British building and construction week proposed in Budapest

A BRITISH Building and Construction Week in Budapest next year is proposed by the Department of Trade and Industry provided there is satisfactory response from British industry. The Hungarian Ministry of Building and Urban Development, the Hungarian Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies (MTESZ), the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and the East European Trade Council (EETC) in this country, have all said they will co-operate.

The British Building and Construction Week will be planned for January 29 to February 2, 1973 in the form of an exhibition with a supporting technical symposium, although the exhibition part will be restricted to easily portable hardware, models and graphic displays.

'Hard-sell' presentation

It will be a 'hard-sell' presentation aimed at meeting the specific needs of the market for building materials and construction equipment, an event where existing contacts can be renewed or new ones made and products and processes brought to the attention of a substantial cross-section of senior Hungarian decision-makers. In addition, and equally important, direct discussions with end-users can be started.

The products to be exhibited will cover a wide field from plastics and synthetic resins applicable in the building industry, roofing insulations, floor and wall coverings, and electrically driven hand tools to pneumatic equipment, mobile cranes, materials-handling equipment, road-making equipment, etc.

Joint venture

The event will be supported by the DTI under its Joint Venture Scheme. Space, display facilities, lecture rooms, publicity, translations, a press conference and a reception will be provided for a participation fee of £150. Apart from this fee, participants' costs are likely to include hotel accommodation and subsistence, freight charges for exhibition material, an individual interpreter and half the travel costs of two company representatives. Thus the costs of participation will be about the same as that of a normal selling visit to Hungary.

Letters of invitation to participate have been sent out to British industry requesting that application forms, together with participation fees, should be returned to the Department of Trade and Industry by June 30. For further information please consult Mr. David V. Griffiths, Fairs and Promotions Branch, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 7213).

£100,000-plus contracts won at Prague Consumer Goods Fair

LANESRA Associates Ltd. of Uxbridge have secured orders worth over £100,000 for major British companies in Czechoslovakia. Lanesra claim that this was the direct result of the recent International Consumer Goods Brno Fair held in Prague in which they exhibited products including Pyrex ware, Con-Tact plastic self-adhesive, Corgi toys, Bendy toys, Britmarine swim-caps and the new Crownette instantaneous water-heater.

The heaters manufactured by P. and R. Electrical Ltd. have been approved by the Czechoslovakian Testing Institute, Lanesra being the only western company to obtain approval of this kind. Lanesra intend to get together about a dozen British firms for a combined stand at the Prague Intercamping Exhibition in September.

Excellent response reported at agricultural machinery show

BRITISH farm-machinery manufacturers seeking a foothold in the competitive German market achieved an excellent response at the DLG Agricultural Exhibition in Hanover recently, reports the Agricultural Engineers Association.

After eight days at the exhibition, all the AEA–DTI sponsored exhibitors were confident that representation in Germany would be established. All exhibitors reported a great deal of interest in their machinery.

The AEA information stand, part of the British collective display, distributed trade literature for non-exhibiting firms, and there were a number of inquiries regarding the British agricultural engineering industry. Total attendance at the Show was over 300,000, with visitors and exhibitors from all over the world. Twenty-five British manufacturers had machinery at the Show.

Greeting cards, gifts and mild erotica at New York Stationery Show

From the British Trade Development Office, New York

CONVENTIONAL items of stationery sometimes seemed hard to find among the welter of gifts, candles, puzzles and games at the New York Stationery Show held at the Coliseum from May 21-25. Posters are fashionable in teenage dens and bedrooms at the moment, and displays from a number of companies ranged from the sentimental, humourous and back-to-nature to the mildly erotic.

The show attracted 500 exhibitors and a turnout of 11,400 buyers was reported to be 1,000 higher than the previous year's figure. Eight British firms took part in a joint venture sponsored by the British Stationery and Office Equipment Association and the DTI. Although a few American exhibitors had elaborate eye-catching stands, the British stands showed up well against most of the other exhibitors, reflecting the generally high quality of the products on display.

British exhibit

The British exhibit displayed mainly the more conventional forms of stationery. Image Arts showed an attractive display of greetings cards and poster wrap. Gallery Five's original range of cards, children's friezes and gift wraps were eye-catching, while Valentines of Dundee displayed gift wrapping and an excellent range of cards for all occasions.

Jarrold and Sons added two new booklets on Scotland to their range of high-quality colour publications. Paper tableware was represented by Deeko Ltd. and John Dickenson, both of whom launched attractive new lines. H. W. Peel showed high-quality graph paper, and Mentmore Manufacturing did well with italic-writing sets (including nibs for left-handers) and children's colouring sets with felt-tip pens, an item featured by the show organiser in the 'discovery corner' section.

The Gordon Fraser Gallery, which has its own American company, and W. N. Sharpe Ltd. of Bradford exhibited independently, and British products were on show on many other stands. Business was brisk, and some joint-venture exhibitors were still writing orders at the end of the show. British participants were well satisfied with their results, and most felt that they had gained a useful bonus in the form of added experience and knowledge of the US market.

Biochemistry, biophysics and transport equipment: joint venture projects

SEVEN British companies are taking space at the first joint-venture display at the Biochem European exhibition and congress to be held in Amsterdam from August 21-25. The Department of Trade and Industry is collaborating with the London Chamber of Commerce on the display.

The DTI is co-operating with the British Hospitals Export Council in organising a joint-venture display at the Moscow International Congress on Biophysics from August 4-15. Seven British companies are expected to take part.

Fourteen companies exhibiting as a group are going to the exhibition of modern methods and equipment for Kontainery transport at Leningrad from August 29 to September 15, another DTI-assisted venture. Further details from the London Chamber of Commerce.

EXPORT ORDERS

Canada buys Plessey exchanges

Eighty private automatic branch exchanges have been ordered for telephone administrations in Canada from Plessey Communication Systems. Worth over £150,000, the exchanges, in three sizes, will provide between 20 and 100 extensions each, giving direct automatic dialling between all extensions and direct access from extensions to main exchange lines. The PABXs are being manufactured at the company's Beeston factory and will be delivered later this year.

Cement-packing plant for Greece

A contract to supply a cement-packing and ship-loading plant to Greece has been obtained in the face of keen international competition by GEC-Elliott Mechanical Handling Ltd. of Melksham. The order, worth over £750,000, is from Halkis Cement Company S.A. of Athens for a plant including complete electrical equipment supplied by GEC-Elliott Electrical Projects of Rugby, in two lines, each capable of packing and loading 50 kg. bags at a maximum rate of 2,500 per hour.

SATA buys Hawker Siddeley 748

The Portuguese airline SATA has purchased a Hawker Siddeley 748 from Hawker Siddeley Aviation. The aircraft, which has been on lease, will continue its operations on the airline's network, linking the islands of the Azores and providing inter-island services between Santa Maria, São Miguel, Terceira and Faial.

This latest order brings total sales of the Hawker Siddeley 748 to 260 aircraft. SATA become the 52nd operator.

£300,000 export orders for switchgear

Leeds-based Yorkshire Switchgear, who export to more than 40 countries, have recently won in the face of keen foreign competition overseas orders worth about £300,000. In South Africa, through their agents, they are supplying a variety of switchgear valued at £120,000. This equipment, which includes the new So-Hi compact metalclad oil circuit-breaker unit, is for a number of electricity-supply organisations, including Durban Corporation.

They are also supplying indoor metalclad 20 kV. switchgear for an airport in Iran and similar equipment for a cement company in Greece. Other orders involve 11,000 V., 250 MVA. indoor metalclad switchboards for electrical sub-stations in the Baghdad area of Iraq, and 15 kV., 500 MVA. indoor switchboards for the Belgian Regie d'Electricité de la Ville de Tournai for installation in sub-stations in the Tournai area.

British help in designing new inland port for Padua

The town of Padua has instructed Sir William Halcrow and Partners, consulting engineers, to advise on the design of an inland port, on the location of the necessary infrastructures and, at a later stage, on mechanical handling equipment.

The proposed port development forms part of an ambitious waterways project which is intended to allow manufacturers in the newly established industrial estates of Padua, Vicenza, Verona and Brescia, and eventually also in Milan, to have direct access to the Adriatic. The first section of this network of waterways, linking up existing canals and canalised rivers by newly engineered canals and a system of locks, connects Padua with Venice and has reached an advanced stage of construction.

The waterway, which is expected to pass through the Padua Industrial Zone close to the area allocated to the proposed Inland Port Development and will continue on to Verona, is being financed largely by its promoters, the members of the Industrial Zone Consortium. The balance of the required investment, estimated at present at L10 milliard, is being provided by the State.

It is hoped that the study will be completed before the end of this year. The contract, signed between the British and Italian consultants and the Industrial Zone Consortium, is the culmination of two years of negotiations.

£120,000 export orders for incandescent gas plant

Orders for Korea and India worth over £120,000 have been received by Wellman Incandescent Furnace Co. Ltd. for ammonia cracker/burner equipment. An order has been placed by Bechtel International Ltd. for a plant to be installed at the Chungju Fertilizer Corporation, Korea, as part of a new ammonia and urea complex.

Under a contract placed by Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd., a similar type of plant will be installed at the Kalol fertiliser complex near Ahmedabad, India. Work on both of these orders is being carried out by the gas atmospheres department of Wellman Incandescent Furnace Co. Ltd., Smethwick.

£½ million French order for biscuit and bakery equipment

A contract valued at over £½ million has been placed by Biscuits Belin with three Baker Perkins companies for biscuit and bakery equipment which is to be installed in a new factory at Evry, 20 miles south of Paris.

Baker Perkins Ltd. of Peterborough are to supply two multi-product sponge confectionery lines, similar to those they previously designed for the French company and which were installed six years ago. The biscuit handling equipment being manufactured by Baker Perkins Developments of Twyford, and which will feed the finished product to the wrapping machines, is also a repeat of an earlier order. The bulk fats handling plant will be made byDouglas-Rownson of Basingstoke, and will be the third such plant they have supplied to Biscuits Belin. In addition to this plant they are also to suply bulk storage and distribution equipment for handling milk and liquid egg which will be fed to high-speed Baker Perkins dough mixers.

Japanese demand for British towel cabinets

Sanko of Yokohama are taking regular shipment of 400 Supa-Matic towel cabinets every month. The makers, Universal Towel Co. Ltd., are expecting orders to increase next year.

Mr. Akira Tokura, chief of the Sanko laundry machinery and supplies division, has been acting as guide to a party of Japanese launderers and linen-supply operators visiting Europe at the time of the International Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Exhibition at Frankfurt, where Universal Towel exhibited their fully automated processor for laundering 45 yd. lengths of towelling for use in the cabinets.

Until recently, only one of these Supa-Wash machines had been sold in Japan, but more orders are now expected.

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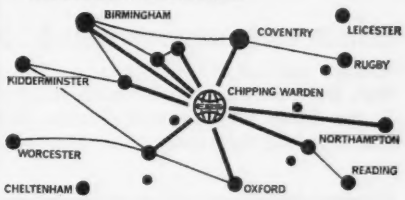

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TRADE INFORMATION

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Competitiveness of US industries in the world market

First report by US Tariff Commission

THE United States Tariff Commission has released the first of several reports dealing with the competitiveness of US industries in the world market. (Notice of the Commission's investigation into the impact of imports on US industries was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, for October 14, 1970.)

The 230-page report outlines some of the factors which influenced the deterioration in the US trade balance between 1960 and 1970 which it shows 'can be summed up in a loss of American competitiveness as compared with other major industrial countries'. The report focuses on inflation and changes in the economy as two causes most frequently associated with the deteriorating US trade balance and considers briefly the impact of technology and of the multinational corporations. It notes that 'the US market has been penetrated by imported goods that embody skilled labour and a decline in average product age, and that depend on scale economics, industrial concentration and greater product differentiation'.

The report refers to tentative indications 'that some American industries with heavy overseas investment have contributed most to US exports and have had the least impact on the upsurge of US imports'.

Copies of the Commission's report (TC Publication 473) are available from the Secretary, US Tariff Commission, 8th and E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20436. **CRE ext. 3365**

Second market report on retail trade in Germany

BY agreement with a European publishing group, the Department of Trade and Industry has translated two parts of a detailed market study of retail trade in the Federal Republic of Germany. The second part has just been published.

The main headings in part 1 are: The significance of the retail trade within the economy as a whole; The economic situation of the retail trade; and A review of foreign retail trade.

Part 2 covers the foodstuffs trade. Both parts, costing £6 each, can be obtained from the Statistics and Marketing Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

Hints to businessmen booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Ethiopia, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Saudi Arabia and Spain have been published in the 'Hints to businessmen' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or any DTI Regional Office.

Chile: exchange rate

CHILEAN Central Bank circular 1687 of May 16 announced that:

sales of foreign currency in the Broker's market for travel fares and expenses abroad would be made at the rate of Escudos 42 per US dollar;

purchases of foreign currency in the Broker's market from tourists and others would be made at Escudos 42 per US dollar;

purchases and sales of foreign exchange for the other invisible trade purposes subject to the Broker's market would continue to be made at Escudos 28 per US dollar. **CRE ext. 2289**

Costa Rica: payment delays

FOLLOWING the introduction of multiple exchange rates for different categories of imports last July several British firms have approached the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Embassy in San Jose concerning delays in payment for goods shipped to Costa Rica. Applications to remit foreign exchange overseas are dealt with in chronological order by the Central Bank, which refuses to discuss any individual application with the Embassy. There is nothing that can be done by the Embassy or British firms to expedite the process of obtaining the necessary authorisation.

CRE ext. 2290

Pakistan: demonetisation of notes

THE Pakistan Government demonetised existing 5 and 10 rupee notes on June 5 and issued new notes coloured salmon pink and green respectively. **CRE ext. 2278**

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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and proposed regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft texts may be seen on application.

Wines. Regulation (CEE) No. 1098/72 extends until July 31, 1972 the closing date for the distillation of table wines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L125, May 31, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1107/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 771/72 in so far as it concerns notifying Member States and the Commission of the distilling operations in respect of table wines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L125, May 31, 1972)

Silk-worms. Regulation (CEE) No. 1100/72 fixes the amount of aid for silk-worms for the 1972/3 breeding year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L125, May 31, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (CEE) No. 1108/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 625/72 in so far as it concerns extending the period of validity of certain import certificates in the cattlemeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L125, May 31, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1109/72 lays down the general rules to be applied in the event of excessive price rises in the cattlemeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L126, June 1, 1972)

Cereals and rice. The *Journal Officiel* No. C50 dated May 19, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed Regulation amending Regulation (CEE) No. 656/71 relating to the system applicable to maize originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Regulation (CEE) No. 1088/72 relates to the communication between Member States and the Commission of the quantitative data on the import and export of barley, malt, maize and rice. (*Journal Officiel* No. L122, May 27, 1972)

Animal feedstuffs. Third directive, No. 72/199/CEE, relating to Community methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of animal feeding stuffs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L123, May 29, 1972)

EDB ext. 7174/408

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C50 dated May 19, 1972, contains the draft texts of the following proposed directives:

(i) concerning the harmonisation of Member States' legislations relating to the prepackaging of certain liquids
(ii) concerning the harmonisation of Member States' legislations relating to bottles used as measuring containers
(iii) relating to the international carriage of passengers by coach and bus in the form of occasional services.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C50 also contains the draft text of a proposed Council resolution complementing the Council resolution of May 28, 1969 drawing up a programme for the elimination of technical barriers to trade in industrial goods resulting from the differences in Member States' legislative, statutory and administrative provisions.

It should be noted that the texts of the Directives and resolution, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application.

CRE ext 2354/2355

IMPORT FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel* No. L123 dated May 29, 1972, contains the texts of the following Decisions. The French texts may be seen on application.

Decision 72/195/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment wooden and other toys (excluding motors and mechanisms for toys and working models and parts thereof) (CCT No. 97.03A and ex B) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/196/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment portable electric battery and magneto lamps (CCT No. 85.10 B) originating in Hong Kong and freely circulating in the other Member States.

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Decision 72/197/CEE authorises Italy to exclude from Community treatment internal combustion piston engines—outboard motors (CCT No. 84.06 B) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/204/CEE authorises Italy to exclude from Community treatment ball, roller or needle roller bearings (CCT No. 84.62) originating in Eastern countries and freely circulating in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained notices about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71 and 2796/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for certain goods originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européenes* Nos. C53 dated May 27, 1972, No. C54 dated May 29, 1972, and No. C55 dated May 31, 1972, contain announcements that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71 and 2796/71 have been exhausted. Imports into the EEC of the following products when originating in the countries indicated—attract the full rate of duty with effect from the dates shown.

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable with effect from
Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71			
83.01	Locks and padlocks (key, combination or electrically operated), and parts thereof, of base metal; frames incorporating locks, for handbags, trunks or the like, and parts of such frames, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles, finished or not, of base metal.	Hong Kong	May 27, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* No. C53, May 27, 1972)		
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02) whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof: B. Other	Yugoslavia	May 31, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* No. C55, May 31, 1972)		
Regulation (CEE) No. 2796/71			
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: B. Other II Not specified: single, measuring per kg.—more than 40,000 m. and up to 80,000 m.	Colombia	May 29, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* No. C54, May 29, 1972)		

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972, contained notices about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2795/71 and 2799/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. L122 dated May 27, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1087/72 reimposing with effect from May 30, 1972 the common customs tariff duties on blown or drawn glass (CCT No. 70.05) originating in Yugoslavia, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71. *Journal Officiel* No. L127 dated June 2, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1147/72 reimposing with effect from June 5, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste (CCT No. 50.09) originating in India, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2799/71.

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

Spain

TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON HIDES AND SKINS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of May 29 announced the following extension of suspension and reduction of import duty until August 13, 1972: Tariff headings 41.01-A (except sheep and lamb skins in the wool under sub-headings A.4.a.1; c.1; e.1); 41.01-B; ex 41.02-A, chromium moist-tanned leather; 41.03-A (simply tanned); 41.04-A (simply tanned). The temporary rate of import duty for 41.02-A (except chromium moist-tanned) is 8 per cent. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

France

SUSPENSION OF DUTY AND LEVIES: The French *Journal Officiel* of June 3 announced that, in accordance with an EEC Regulation of May 31, 1972, all customs duty and agricultural levies are suspended from June 5, 1972 in respect of the following items:

Tariff no.	Description
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species:
A	Domestic species:
II	Other than pure bred for breeding purposes
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading nos. 01.01 to 01.04 inclusive:
A	Meat:
II	Of animals of the bovine species:
a	of domestic animals

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences in respect of the following goods:

Description	Tariff no.	Selling country
Asparagus tips in air-tight containers	2002 37	UK
Lambs not older than 6 months	ex 0104 19	UK

Applications to be submitted to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 180203 for asparagus tips until December 21, 1972, for lambs until the quota is used up, or December 31, 1972, whichever is the earlier. Import licences will be valid until December 31, 1972, for asparagus tips, and for six months for lambs.

Notes on the import of lambs: (1) In accordance with regulations relating to animal diseases, the import of sheep requires an official veterinary permit from the chief veterinary authority of the 'Land' (ie Federal State) where import takes place. If the Land where import takes place and the Land of destination are not the same, the approval of the chief veterinary authority of the Land of destination must first be obtained and attached to the application for a permit. Should a permit be granted, the official veterinary terms and conditions imposed, such as the furnishing of official veterinary health certificates, quarantine measures, brucellosis check, will be notified by the authority issuing the permit. If the import is made into Bavaria, this will be done by the Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Munich. (2) The goods must be offered for sale.
EDB ext. 466/467/482

Yugoslavia

REDUCTION OF DUTY FOR SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT FOR BAUXITE MINES AND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ANODES FOR THE ELECTROLYSIS OF ALUMINIUM, ALUMINA AND ALUMINIUM: It has been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* No. 23 of May 4 that amendments and supplements effective from May 5, 1972, have been made to previous resolutions' reducing the import duty to 10 per cent for specific equipment for bauxite mines and for the production of anodes for the electrolysis of aluminium.

The tariff items affected are:

84.10/3	84.22/1a-b	84.43/11	85.10/4	86.04/5
84.11/2	84.22/3a	84.45/1c-1	85.11/1b	86.07/1a
84.11/4	84.22/4	84.45/2a-4	85.11/3	87.02/3c
84.13/1a	84.22/5c-d	84.45/2d-3	85.19/5	87.01/1
84.13/1b	84.22/5g	84.46/5	85.19/10	87.14/4
84.13/4	84.23/2a-b	84.49/1	85.22/2a	90.18/2
84.14/3	84.23/3	84.56/7	86.02/1	90.24
84.17/1b	84.23/4a-b	84.59/k	86.02/4	90.25
84.18/2b	84.23/7	84.61/1	86.03/3	90.28
84.20/1				

A lower customs rate for tariff numbers 85.19/5 and 90.28 will be applied only in those cases when equipment is imported within the delivery of complete hoist machinery for winding up ore and persons from shafts disregarding whether they are imported together with hoist machinery or separately. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iran

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Iranian Ministry of Economy notifies that importation of the following goods does not, pending further notice, require the agreement of the Ministry:

Calendering machines, of cif value less than Rials 100,000

Centrifugal machines, of cif value less than Rials 50,000

Oil press and boilers, of cif value less than Rials 30,000

Oil (not petroleum) refining apparatus, of cif value less than Rials 60,000

Tables and stands for sewing machines of all kinds

Spare parts and accessories for pneumatic machine tools, including pneumatic tools. **EDB ext. 420/475**

IMPORT OF LIQUID GAS CYLINDERS: The Iranian Ministry of Economy notifies that the importation of liquid gas cylinders with a capacity of less than 15 kg. is, as before, subject to the prior agreement of the Ministry of Economy. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Jordan

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN: The notice published in *Trade and Industry* of February 24 (page 337), should now be disregarded. When the origin of a consignment has been clearly stated on a commercial invoice which has been certified by a Chamber of Commerce and endorsed by the Jordanian Embassy, separate certificates of origin are not required. All such certified and endorsed invoices must, however, be accompanied by separate declarations of origin signed by the exporter. **EDB ext. 420/475**

METRIC SYSTEM FOR LETTERS OF CREDIT: The Central Bank of Jordan has ruled that with effect from May 1 the metric system only should be used when describing goods for the purpose of opening letters of credit. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Syrian Arab Republic

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade has issued a series of decrees aimed at easing current restrictions on the import of a wide range of goods. According to

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French translations of the various decrees, these amendments and the items affected are as follows:

Syrian Tariff no	Description	Remarks
59/5/b	Hammocks of cotton net	Importers must hold certificates from the local Chamber of Commerce. Size of quotas not stated.
67/3 & 4	Wigs and hair pieces of human, animal or artificial hair	
70/13	Glassware for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes	
82/9/a, 82/14/a	Knives, forks, spoons and other tableware with handles of ivory, pearl, amber and the like	
85/10	Portable electric lamps	
99	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	
84/6/g/a/b	Cylinder blocks for car and tractor engines	Items may be imported from countries other than country of origin except Lebanon.
84/10/c/2	Internal combustion engine pumps for cars and motor-cycles	
84/63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, gears and gearing, flywheels, pulleys, clutches and shaft couplings	
85/8	Electrical starting and ignition equipment	
85/9	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment	
87/6/a, 87/6/b/2	Parts and accessories of motor-car and tractor bodies	
15/12/b	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated, other than cottonseed oil	Imports limited to the Union of Food Industries or a subsidiary.
15/13	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats	
64/1	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastic	Imports limited to the Union of Mechanical and Chemical Industries or a subsidiary.
4/3/a	Fresh butter	Imports no longer limited to the Union of Food Industries.
85/6/b	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances with electric motor, other than electric fans	As an example to the suspended importation or limitation thereof to specified countries, the import of these goods is authorised subject to the current regulations, ie importation permitted from certain countries including Great Britain.
89/5	Floating structures, other than vessels	
92/11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers including record players and tape decks with or without sound heads	
97	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts thereof	

Samples, catalogues or other similar printed matter as well as gifts for personal use may be imported without a licence providing that no foreign exchange transfers are involved and the estimated value does not exceed £Syrian 250. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Kuwait

PRICE FIXING: The Kuwait Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decreed that the maximum prices at which foodstuffs (including aerated water) may now be sold in Kuwait are those that were prevailing in the country before January 1, 1972. Details of the permitted prices of certain commodities are available. Inquirers should specify the commodities in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 420/475

Ivory Coast

IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS: Further to the notice published in *Trade and Industry* of May 11 concerning new regulations covering the importation into the Ivory Coast of alcoholic drinks over 20 degrees (tariff position 22.08 and 22.09), it has been reported that the Ivorian authorities have issued via the Chamber of Commerce a request that exporters should register with the Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances (BP 1766 Abidjan) as soon as possible. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Zambia

IMPORT LICENCES: In a notice published in *Trade and Industry*, May 25, page 373, exporters were advised of the recall of all import licences issued by the Zambian Ministry of Trade and Industry prior to April 22 and that for a short period no new import licence applications would be accepted. Telegraphic information has been received which gives further details. The Ministry has reopened its licensing office and has begun to issue new import licences. It is understood that licences will be issued only for goods essential to the Zambian economy; no specific information has been given but this is taken to mean that licences will not be issued for luxury goods. Importers have been warned not to enter into contracts with overseas suppliers until an import licence has been issued.

CRE ext. 2794

Kenya

NOTICE TO INVESTORS: Gazette Notice No. 1511 published in the *Kenya Gazette* of May 26, notified for the information of investors that the following projects have been reserved for the Kenya Industrial Estates by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

1 Steel and brass hinges of all sizes
2 Metric weights
3 Clothes-pegs
4 Paper clips and staple pins of all sizes
5 Shoe laces
6 Buttons
7 Zip fasteners both metallic and nylon
8 Paper pins
9 Plastic raincoats
10 Tower bolts (aluminium and brass)
11 Pant hooks and bars
12 Water meters
13 Rulers (wooden and plastic)
14 Tricycles
15 Fabric labels (woven)
16 Shoe eyelets
17 Bicycle spokes and nipples
18 Band saw blades
19 Elastic webbings
20 Bicycle mudguards and pedals
21 Gas cylinders
22 Wood wool cement slabs
23 Coat hangers.

Any person (or group of persons) who has established a manufacturing plant, or has purchased or intends to purchase machinery for the manufacture of the products listed above, is required to declare the project to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on or before June 25. The declaration should contain specified information, details of which may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 30319. **CRE ext. 2226**

Mozambique

AMENDMENT TO CUSTOMS TARIFF: The Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 122 of May 24, 1972, published Order No. 296/72 which lays down that, from the same date, entry into Mozambique for use, of parts, separate accessories and components of bicycles, with or without motors, falling within BN 87.12 and produced under special Customs warehouse arrangements, will be liable to the following import-duties, on the basis of the amount of national work incorporated:

Amount of national work incorporated for fiscal purposes	Duty-rate payable on the basis of this amount
From 0 to 30%	28 ESC per kg.
More than 30 up to 45%	12 ESC per kg.
More than 45 up to 60%	8 ESC per kg.
More than 60 up to 70%	4 ESC per kg.
More than 70 up to 75%	2 ESC per kg.
More than 75 up to 100%	Free

EDB ext. 460/461

Republic of South Africa

IMPORT CONTROL: A further statement regarding the issue of import permits was made on June 2 by the South African Minister of Economic Affairs. The main points were as follows:

(continued on next page)

EXPORTERS OWN EXPORT INTELLIGENCE? A FACT WITH
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SOUTH AFRICA
continued

1. General merchandise: A further allocation of 10 per cent on 1969 imports (this brings the total allocation so far to 30 per cent of 1969 imports).

2. Textile piece goods for sale in shops: A further allocation of 15 per cent on 1969 imports (total 35 per cent).

3. Clothing: A further allocation of 10 per cent on 1969 imports (total 25 per cent).

The South African Government also warned importers that permits for these goods should be used sparingly as it may not be possible to make further permit allocations for consumer goods later in the year.

In addition, certain items subjected to import control in November 1971 have been restored to the list of goods freely importable.

The import control policy in respect of all other classes of goods is unchanged. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List 553, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 2, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Liquid foam protection compound with a basis of not less than 10 per cent protein

Crabs for overhead travelling cranes and parts thereof, electric motors equipped with brakes and gearboxes, identifiable as driving units for overhead travelling cranes and electric pulley tackle and hoists

Locks and parts thereof of base metal for travel goods, briefcases and similar goods.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application, should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

Mauritius

IMPORT CONTROL OF BISCUITS: Mauritius Government Notice No. 38 of 1972 announces the necessity for importers to obtain an import licence to import biscuits into Mauritius from, among other countries, the United Kingdom.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Pakistan

NEW IMPORT POLICY: Following the devaluation of the rupee reported in *Trade and Industry*, May 25, page 371, the Pakistan Government has issued a new import policy covering the period until the end of June, 1973, the main provisions of which are as follows:

Import licences are required for permissible imports but will be issued freely to eligible users and importers.

Items permissible for import are divided between a Free List and a Tied List. Items included in the former can be imported from worldwide sources; those in the latter may only be imported from tied sources under tied credits, loans and barters. Goods not included in either list will normally be treated as prohibited imports.

Imports of most goods will be permissible only against irrevocable letters of credit.

Import of secondhand goods will not normally be permitted.

Import of certain items is reserved for the public sector.

Fuller details may be obtained by British exporters from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch. Enquirers should specify the products with which they are concerned. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

General Notice

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
77E	Purchase tax—exports.
77X	Purchase tax—retail export schemes.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs duty and purchase tax.
206	Export trade reliefs: temporary importation for process or repair.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs duty and purchase tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs duty and purchase tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.

Exchange Control	Notice to Exporters. Issue dated September 1970. (Issued by HM Treasury—also obtained from any bank.)

Drawback

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
77M	British-made cars and motorcycles; tax free sales to tourists, etc.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
172	Hydrocarbon oils: drawback of duty.
218	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed on goods which are exported in the same state as they were in when imported.
219	The conditions and procedures under which drawback of import duty may be claimed upon the exportation of goods produced or manufactured in this country from imported materials.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.
430	Tables of rates of sugar surcharge, distribution payments and corresponding repayments.
430A	Table of rates of sugar surcharge and distribution payment on imported invert sugar and other imported goods containing sugar and repayment rates of exported invert sugar and exported beer.

ALTERATIONS TO CUSTOMS TARIFF AND SALES TAX: A large number of alterations have been made by the Pakistan authorities to rates of import duty. Rates of sales tax have been reduced: the previous rates of 30 per cent and 20 per cent have been replaced by rates of 20 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Some essential imported raw materials are now exempted from sales tax. Exporters requiring further details should address inquiries to Tariff Section of Export Data Branch, specifying the products with which they are concerned. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Thailand

IMPORT OF POLYESTER FIBRES: The Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs has withdrawn blanket permission on imports of polyester fibres not made into long yarn. An import permit will therefore be needed for such material. The regulation is effective from May 13. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Australia

RESULT OF DUMPING TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY—DIMETHYLAMINE: A notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, December 17, 1969, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on dimethylamine (tariff item 29.22.900). The inquiry has now been completed and as a result, dumping has been confirmed and dumping duties imposed retrospectively from December 15, 1969. Ref. CRE 2199/69. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

RESULT OF TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY—BED TICKING: A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, June 2, 1971, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Tariff Board on bed tickings (tariff item formally 55.09.390, now 55.09.522 and 55.09.590). The inquiry has been completed and as a result the Tariff Board recommends that the duties applicable to the goods under reference remain unchanged. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY—RUBBER CONVEYOR, ELEVATOR AND TRANSMISSION BELTING: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of rubber conveyor, elevator and transmission belting.

Details of the tariff items, under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
40.10.009	ft.	Free	20%	25%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by June 29. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British Trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Experts Division, Ref. CRE 1169/72. **CRE ext. 2321**

CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY: The New Zealand Minister for Customs has issued the following two notices:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 129 (8) of the Customs Act 1966, as amended by section 6 of the Customs Amendment Act 1971, notice is hereby given that provisional dumping duty equivalent to 100 per cent of the amount by which the fob export selling price is less than the current domestic value, determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be secured in respect of the following goods:

Tariff item	Goods	Origin
62.04.011 62.05.029	Pneumatic mattresses	All sources except Canada and Australia

This decision shall take effect in respect of all imports entered on and after the date of this notice.

Wellington, May 24, 1972.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 129 (1) of the Customs Act 1966, as amended by section 6 of the Customs Amendment Act 1971, notice is hereby given that dumping duty, at rates notified, or to be notified, to particular importers in respect of specific overseas exporters, will be payable in respect of the following goods:

Tariff item	Goods	Origin
29.16.031	2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxybutyric Acid (MCPB) and salts and esters thereof	All sources except Canada and Australia

This decision will take effect in respect of the particular imports entered on and after the date of this notice.

Wellington, May 24, 1972. **EDB ext 401/468/469**

United States

CHEESE QUOTAS: The United States President has announced that with effect from June 1 the quotas on cheese under items 950.10D and 950.10E of the US Tariff Schedules will be extended to cover cheese priced between the present import pricebreak of 47 cents per lb. fob and a figure approximately 7 cents above the Commodity Credit Corporation support price. This means that the new pricebreak will be initially 62 cents per lb. No change has been made in the UK allocation for 1972 under item 950.10E (i.e. 791,000 lb.), but for the period June 1 to December 31 an allocation of 129,000 lb. has been made for cheese, which has now become subject to quota under item 950.10D. For 1973 the UK quota for cheese under item 950.10D is 496,000 lb. and for item 950.10E it remains at 791,000 lb. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

CARPETS AND RUGS: Proceedings are to be instituted by the United States authorities for the development of sampling plans for the carpets and rugs covered by Flammability Standards DOC FF1-70 and DOC FF2-70. Comments should be submitted (four copies), by July 2, to the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology, Room 3862, US Department of Commerce, Washington DC 20230. (FR 2.6.72) **CRE ext. 2397**

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Canada

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS (GLAZED CERAMICS) REGULATIONS: The Canadian Government have issued an amendment to Section 5 of the Hazardous Products (Glazed Ceramics) Regulations. The main change is that it is not necessary for a product to bear the name of the manufacturer, importer or distributor, if it has applied to it in a permanent manner a trade mark registered in Canada. Copies of the amendment are available from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Mexico

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: With effect from May 9 import duties on goods falling within the following Brussels Nomenclature headings have been amended by the Mexican authorities:

10.05	13.02	13.03	15.07	15.16	17.02	22.09	25.01	25.06	28.13	28.15	28.16
28.29	28.30	28.35	28.38	28.40	28.42	28.45	28.46	28.47	29.01	29.02	29.04
29.06	29.08	29.10	29.15	29.16	29.23	29.25	29.31	29.32	29.35	29.38	29.39
29.40	29.41	29.44	30.02	30.03	30.05	33.04	35.01	38.09	38.19	39.01	39.02
39.07	40.01	40.02	40.14	42.06	44.28	68.16	73.18	73.36	73.40	76.16	81.01
83.07	84.10	84.11	84.14	84.17	84.18	84.25	84.40	84.58	84.62	85.01	85.04
85.06	85.11	85.12	85.13	85.15	85.19	85.21	85.22	85.26	87.02	87.13	87.14
90.02	90.07	90.09	90.10	90.17	90.18	90.19	90.20	90.25	90.28	92.11	94.02
97.06											

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Jamaica

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES LAW, 1956: The Jamaican Minister of Industry and Tourism is considering whether the following products should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956:

intravenous and intramuscular blood administration sets.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building materials, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions. Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica. **CRE ext. 2627**

Peru

PROHIBITIONS: Directorial Resolution 878-72-IC DGI-DECI of May 29 adds more goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. Accordingly these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet demands as regards quality and quantity. Part or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

23.07	34.01	34.02	34.04	34.05	38.11	38.12	38.13	38.17	38.19
39.02	58.05	58.06	58.07	59.13	82.01	82.04			

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Brazil

DUTY EXEMPTIONS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1277 extends the period of exemption from import duty under Resolution 952/71 on 'cathode blocks of amorphous carbon and carbon jointing paste' for another year (until March 27, 1973). This product falls under heading 85.24.99.00 of the Brazilian tariff.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 1293 extends the period of exemption from import duty under Resolution 980/971 on neutral sodium carbonate (Brazilian tariff no 28.42.17.00) until March 28, 1973.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 1295 exempts refined pig lard falling under heading 15.01.01.02 of the Brazilian customs tariff from import duty until October 4, 1972. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

DUTY REDUCTION ON SODIUM HYDROXIDE: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1294 introduces the following duty reductions for a period of 180 days from April 4, 1972:

Dilute caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) falling under heading 28.17.01.01—duty reduced from 30 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* cif.

Fused caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) falling under heading 28.17.01.02—exempt from import duty.

Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) in flakes and ground flakes falling under heading 28.17.01.03—duty reduced from 30 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* cif. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

FREIGHT WAIVERS: United Kingdom exporters are reminded that goods imported into Brazil under special concessions must be carried in Brazilian ships or aircraft. Failure to obtain freight waivers has resulted in importers being charged duty on goods which would otherwise have been exempt. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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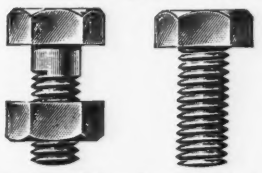

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SBN 11 721907 x